

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1775.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

ELEGANT HEAD of Mr. GRAY; and a new MAP of the NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
 whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1775.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. B. 1726.	3 per C.B. 4 P. C. 3 1/2 B. 1751	Conf.	Lo. An.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind Deal.	Weath.
28	144 1/4	155			85 1/2		89 1/4				92 1/4			2		E	Fair
29	144 1/4				85 1/2		89 1/4				92 1/4			1		E	Fair
30	Sunday															N	Rain
1	144 1/2	154				86 1/4	89 1/4	80 1/4			92 1/4	25	53	1		N	Rain
2							89 1/4				91 1/4	25	54	1		N	Rain
3	144 1/4	152			84 1/2	88 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4	25	52			N	Fair
4	144	152				88 1/4	89 1/4				89 1/4		53	1		N	Fair
5	144	157 1/2			83 1/2	85	89 1/4	80 1/4			89 1/4		54			N	Fair
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7	Sunday				84 1/2	86	89 1/4	80 1/4			90 1/4	25	55	1		S	
8						86 1/4	89 1/4	80 1/4			90 1/4		55	1		S	
9					84 1/2	86 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4		55	1		S	
10						87 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4		55	1		S	
11					84 1/2	87 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4	25	54	1		S	
12					84 1/2	87 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4		54	1		S	
13	Sunday					87 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4		54	1		S	
14					84 1/2	87 1/4	89 1/4				90 1/4	25	54	1		S	
15							86 1/4				90 1/4	25	54	1		N	Rain
16					84 1/2	86 1/4	89 1/4				93 1/4	25	54	1		N	Fair
17		157 1/4			87	86 1/4	89 1/4				93 1/4	25	59	1		N	Fair
18		157 1/4					89 1/4				91 1/4	25	57	1		N	Fair
19		154			86	85 1/4	89 1/4				91 1/4	25	56	1		N	Fair
20						85 1/4	89 1/4				91 1/4	25	55	1		N	Fair
21	Sunday							80 1/4			91 1/4	25	56	1		N	Fair
22											91 1/4	25	56	1		N	Fair
23											92 1/4	25	56	1		N	Fair
24											92 1/4	25	57	1		N	Fair
25											92 1/4	25	57	1		N	Fair
26											91 1/4	25	58	1		N	Fair
27						86 1/4	89 1/4				91 1/4	25	58	1		N	Fair
28							89 1/4				91 1/4	25	58	1		N	Fair

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard										WINCHESTER									
Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6	3	3	2	1	6	4	4	3	1	4	3	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	1
North	Wales	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	Scotland	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Weight and Measure.											
Wheat.			Rye.			Barley.			Beans.		
s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
North Wales.			Scotland.			England.			Ireland.		
6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wheat.			Rye.			Barley.			Beans.		
s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
North Wales.			Scotland.			England.			Ireland.		
6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0



London Mag. May. 1773.




M. Gray

T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR MAY, 1775.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Remarks on the LIFE and WRITINGS of the celebrated Poet Mr. GRAY, late Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, with a CHARACTER of him ORIGINALLY published in THE LONDON MAGAZINE, adopted by Mr. MASON, and now illustrated with Notes.

EW men distinguished for learning and genius have had their lives written by Biographers, who united a sufficient knowledge of them with talents

adequate to convey it to others, in a judicious and agreeable manner. Fortunately for the admirers of Mr. GRAY, they are now introduced to an intimate acquaintance with him by his friend Mr. MASON, who has favoured the public with an excellent edition * of Mr. Gray's Poems, containing many new complete pieces as well as fragments, besides what were published by Mr. Gray himself, and has prefixed memoirs of his life and writings. From this publication, and from other sources, we hope we have provided for the entertainment of our readers what will be very acceptable to them.

Mr. Gray's parents were reputable citizens of London. He was their fifth child, and the only one of a numerous family that lived beyond infancy. He was born in Cornhill, December 26, 1716. And although it is perhaps but a foolish fancy to connect a man's qualities with the place of his birth, yet one may, without much censure, so far indulge the ideas of Pythagoras concerning impressions made during pregnancy, as to amuse one's self with thinking it curious that one so unlike a city poet, one so delighted with rural images, one who was often seen

———— at the peep of dawn
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn
May, 1775.

* The only fault to be found, is his having printed the Elegy in a Country Churchyard like a piece of heroic verse, without distinguishing the stanzas, though that form is part of its excellence.

should have been born amidst the smoke and noise of the busiest part of the metropolis. We should have expected from a bard nursed in that situation, a *Trivium* or *Town Eclogues*.

He was educated at Eton school, where he contracted a friendship with Mr. Horace Walpole, and Mr. Richard West, son to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and grandson by the mother's side to Bishop Burnet. Of this young gentleman, who died early in life, there are some poems in Doddsley's Collection. The correspondence between Mr. Gray and him affords a genuine account of their youthful days, and Mr. Mason has by printing it, and some letters to Mr. Walpole, exhibited Mr. Gray's life for a certain period undesignedly painted by himself. It has been observed that Homer has not directly drawn any one character. He has occasionally mentioned the qualities of his heroes; but in general he makes them develop themselves. Such has been Mr. Mason's method in portraying Mr. Gray. Mr. West was intended for the bar; but appears to have had an aversion to the study of the law, from too much delicacy of mind, or too much vivacity of imagination. Mr. Gray was intended for the same profession; but accepted of an invitation to accompany Mr. Walpole in his travels.

While Mr. Gray and Mr. West were in the pursuit of science, without any determined plan of life, they appear to have had a very warm and lively activity of mind. When a profession was chosen, we find damp comes across Mr. West, and would probably have been so with Gray had

had he not been relieved by going abroad. Yet he encourages his friend whom he left in the Temple, with a manliness of thought, an extension of view, and a spirited ease, to persevere in that road which leads to the utmost consideration, and the highest honours in this country; and as what he says may, on this subject, invigorate some of our juvenile readers, and make others who are more advanced in life, entertain a juster notion of the study of law, we shall quote the passage. "Examples shew one that it is not absolutely necessary to be a blockhead to succeed in this profession. The labour is long, and the elements dry and unentertaining; nor was ever any body (especially those that afterwards made a figure in it) amused, or even not disgusted in the beginning; yet, upon a further acquaintance, there is surely matter for curiosity and reflexion. It is strange if, among all that huge mass of words, there be not somewhat intermixed for thought. Laws have been the result of long deliberation, and that not of dull men, but the contrary; and have so close a connexion with history, nay, with philosophy itself, that they must partake a little of what they are related to so nearly. Besides, tell me, have you ever made the attempt? Was not you frightened merely with the distant prospect? Had the Gothic character and bulkiness of those volumes (a tenth part of which perhaps it will be no further necessary to consult, than as one does a dictionary) no ill effect upon your eye? Are you sure, if Coke had been printed by Elzevir, and bound in twenty neat pocket volumes, instead of one folio, you should never have taken him up for an hour, as you would a Tully, or drank your tea over him? I know how great an obstacle ill spirits are to resolution. Do you really think, if you rid ten miles every morning, in a week's time you should not entertain much stronger hopes of the chancellorship, and think it a much more probable thing than you do at present? The advantages you mention are not nothing: our inclinations are more than we imagine in our own power: reason and resolution determine them, and support under many difficulties. To me there hardly appears to be any medium between a

public life and a private one; he who prefers the first, must put himself in a way of being serviceable to the rest of mankind, if he has a mind to be of any consequence among them: nay, he must not refuse being in a certain degree even dependent upon some men who already are so. If he has the good fortune to light on such as will make no ill use of his humility, there is no shame in this: if not, his ambition ought to give place to a reasonable pride, and he should apply to the cultivation of his own mind those abilities which he has not been permitted to use for others' service."

During Mr. Gray's travels he wrote a variety of letters to Mr. West, and to his father and mother, which Mr. Mason has given us. It seems he wrote a minute description of every thing he saw in a tour from Rome to Naples, as also of the environs of Rome, Florence, &c. Mr. Mason says that these were only memorandums for his own use, and therefore he does not think it necessary to print them; but as he tells us they abound with many uncommon remarks, and pertinent classical quotations, it were to be wished that the publick had them. No species of writing is so universally agreeable as travels; and we should like to see the observations of a thousand different men of genius upon the same place, provided they do not copy from each other.

While Mr. Gray was abroad, a difference unhappily took place between him and Mr. Walpole, which however was afterwards made up. But having hastened home, he found himself in circumstances which he thought narrow, and with a mind unfit for the prosecution of a laborious and active employment. He therefore resided much at Cambridge, and was looked upon by many of his contemporaries, as an effeminate conceited being with a great deal of learning, and very fine talents. By some, he was represented as a very exalted soul. By the world in general he was thought a reserved melancholy proud man, of very superior merit in poetry. His *Elegy* in a country Church-yard gained him more reputation than ever was gained by a poem of that size. It has indeed a solemnity of reflection, a pathetic sensibility of feeling, and a correct elegance of expression.

1775.

But it is not the intention of this sketch to undertake a critical examination of his poems, which will ever be read with pleasure and admiration. Mr. Mason has very ingeniously defended some of his odes against the charge of obscurity, by observing that we have a double pleasure in overcoming a difficulty, and in contemplating excellence when understood. We find that Mr. Gray began a tragedy on the story of Agrippina. The fragment that he wrote is given us in this volume, where we have also a considerable part of a Latin didactic poem, *De principiis cogitandi*, founded upon Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding. It begins thus:

Unde animus scire incipiat : quibus inchoet
 oris
 Principiis seriem rerum, tenuemque catenam
 Mnemose : ratio unde rudi sub pectore tar-
 dum
 Augest imperium ; & primum mortalibus
 regis
 Dolor, Metus, & Curæ nascantur inanes,
 Hinc canere aggredior."——

The volume is enriched with a variety of other poetical pieces by Mr. Gray both in Latin and English. Once he attempted a little satire upon the university of Cambridge—he tried to exercise what powers of ridicule he had, which were by no means forcible, and since he would have made such an use of them, his feebleness in that respect is not to be regretted. His *Alma Mater* may not have all the dignity of Oxford ; but she is surely intitled to reverence from her own sons. Mr. Gray appears to manifest disadvantage when he aims at pleasantry or merriment, which he does frequently. A great master of human nature remarked, that Mr. Gray's merriment is the merriment of a man with a sad heart. It is dancing with a lame leg. Nothing can be more just, nor can there be a more judicious and candid suggestion than the same distinguished gentleman inculcates on the readers of Gray's letters—that we have them in one mass, and are to read in a day what was the progressive collection of years, should be ever present to our minds to make us judge fairly of their merit.

In 1768 Mr. Gray was made quite easy in his circumstances, by being appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge. In 1769 Mr. Gray

took a jaunt through the north of England and some part of Scotland, and during that course, we have some of his letters which prove him to be a very good landscape painter. It must give great satisfaction to all good men, to find that this sublime poet was a firm believer in our holy religion, and that he looked on the infidel writers with contempt, and held their works in abhorrence.

During the period of Mr. Gray's life, after his return from his travels, we have a number of his letters to Mr. Mason, Dr. Wharton of Old Park near Durham, and to other friends, in which are many excellent observations of a moral and critical nature, and many remarks on different writers, particularly those of the times which were the immediate subjects of his reading. It is not a little curious that Mr. Gray, who believed the authenticity of *Ossian's Poems* from what he thought internal evidence, does yet give a strange account of Scottish dissimulation upon that question. He says, "I writ into Scotland to make a thousand enquiries—The letters I have in return are ill wrote, ill reasoned, unsatisfactory, calculated (one would imagine) to deceive, and yet not cunning enough to do it cleverly." Mr. Gray seems to have passed his life in study, in composition, and in the exercise of friendly and charitable offices. He died at Cambridge of the gout in his stomach on the 31st of July 1771.

We must now be permitted to mention for the honour of the LONDON MAGAZINE, that Mr. Mason, instead of employing his own pen in drawing Mr. Gray's character, has adopted one originally published by us, in our Magazine for March 1772. Mr. Mason gives it as the production of an anonymous pen. It was written by the Reverend Mr. Temple, rector of Mamhead in Devonshire, in a letter to Mr. Boswell, to whom we are indebted for communicating it : and as Mr. Mason has given it his sanction and enriched it with notes, we shall now again present it to the publick with that valuable addition.

Mr. Mason introduces it thus : "I might here lay down my pen, yet if any reader should still want his character, I will give him one which was published very soon after Mr. Gray's decease.

decease *. It appears to be well written; and, as it comes from an anonymous pen, I chuse the rather to insert it, as it will, on that account, be less suspected of partiality.

"Perhaps he was the most learned man in Europe. He was equally acquainted with the elegant and profound parts of science, and that not superficially but thoroughly. He knew every branch of history, both natural and civil; had read all the original historians of England, France, and Italy; and was a great antiquarian. Criticism, metaphysics, morals, politics, made a principal part of his plan of study; voyages and travels of all sorts were his favourite amusement: and he had a fine taste in

painting, prints, architecture, and gardening †. With such a fund of knowledge, his conversation must have been equally instructing and entertaining; but he was also a good man, a well-bred man, a man of virtue and humanity. There is no character without some speck, some imperfection; and I think the greatest defect in his was an affectation in delicacy, or rather effeminacy §, and a visible fastidiousness, or contempt and disdain of his inferiors in science. He also had in some degree that weakness which disgusted Voltaire so much in Mr. Congreve ||: though he seemed to value others, chiefly according to the progress they had made in knowledge **, yet he could not bear to be con-

* It appeared in the London Magazine a month or two after his decease, (March 1772) and was prefaced with an eulogy on his poetical merit.

† I have given, in the beginning of this section, an account of the great pains which Mr. Gray bestowed on Natural History. I have since been favoured with a letter from a gentleman well skilled in that science, who after carefully perusing his interleaved *Systema Naturæ* of Linnaeus, gives me this character of it: "In the class of animals (the Mammalia) he has concentrated (if I may use the expression) what the old writers and the diffuse Buffon have said upon the subject; he has universally adopted the concise language of Linnaeus, and has given it an elegance which the Swede had no idea of; but there is little of his own in this class, and it served him only as a common-place; but it is such a common-place that few men but Mr. Gray could form. In the birds and fishes he has most accurately described all that he had an opportunity of examining: but the volume of insects is the most perfect; on the English insects there is certainly nothing so perfect. In regard to the plants, there is little else than the English names and their native soils extracted from the *Species Plantarum* of Linnaeus. I suppose no man was so complete a master of his system; he has selected the distinguishing marks of each animal, &c. with the greatest judgment, and, what no man else probably could have done, he has made the German Latin of Linnaeus purely classical."

‡ He has disclaimed any skill in this art in the 36th letter of the fourth section, and usually held it in less estimation than I think it deserves, declaring himself to be only charmed with the bolder features of unadorned nature.

§ This is rightly put; it was rather an affectation in delicacy and effeminacy than the things themselves; and he chose to put on this appearance chiefly before persons whom he did not wish to please.

|| I have often thought that Mr. Congreve might very well be vindicated on this head. It seldom happens that the vanity of authorship continues to the end of a man's days; it usually soon leaves him where it found him; and if he has not something better to build his self-approbation upon than that of being a popular writer, he generally finds himself ill at ease, if respected only on that account. Mr. Congreve was much advanced in years when the young French poet paid him this visit, and, though a man of the world, he might now feel that indifference to literary fame which Mr. Gray, who always led a more retired and philosophic life, certainly felt much earlier. Both of them therefore might reasonably, at times, express some disgust, if their quiet was intruded upon by persons who thought they flattered them by such intrusion.

** It was not on account of their knowledge that he valued mankind. He condemned indeed all pretenders to literature, but he did not select his friends from the literary class, merely because they were literate. To be his friend it was always either necessary that a man should have something better than an improved understanding, or at least that Mr. Gray should believe he had.

considered himself merely as a man of letters: and though without birth, or fortune, or station, his desire was to be looked upon as a private independent gentleman, who read for his amusement. Perhaps it may be said, What signifies so much knowledge, when it produced so little? Is it worth making so much pains to leave no memorial but a few poems? But let it be considered, that Mr. Gray was to others, at least innocently employed; to himself certainly beneficially. His time passed agreeably; he was every day making some new acquisition in science; his mind was enlarged, his heart softened, his virtue strengthened; the world and mankind were shewn to him without a mask; and he was taught to consider every thing as trifling, and unworthy the atten-

tion of a wise man, except the pursuit of knowledge, and the practice of virtue, in that state wherein God hath placed us."

It has become fashionable with many to treat *Magazines* in a slighting manner, as fit only for the ignorant and the frivolous: but although the *mob of Magazines written with ease*, may have occasioned such a censure, the honour done by Mr. Mason to the *London Magazine*, is a proof that an ESTABLISHED MONTHLY MISCELLANY may be useful and agreeable, not only to less informed readers, but to masters in literature. And let it be remembered, that a character of Mr. Gray in *our Magazine* has been thought worthy of being placed by the hands of Mason as an *apex* upon the top of the *monument of Gray*.

THE WHITE HANDKERCHIEF,

Or, an ESSAY on INCONSTANCY.

That handkerchief—has magic in the web of it:

A Sibyl sew'd the work.—She was a charmer.

SHAKESPEARE.

THOUGH jealousy may be created by causes light as straws, when the object that occasions it is dearly and tenderly beloved; yet there is at present such a general looseness of manners, and such an excess of luxury, that the conduct of the two sexes is so unguarded, that every man and woman, more or less, reciprocally give cause of uneasiness at times to each other.

The people in the country seize this opportunity of indulgence; and while the vices appear so conspicuous in the great—they enjoy in a corner those very crimes they rail at, and pass unnoticed while the nobles bear the blame. But in a tour which I have lately made, I do not find that London in proportion is a bit worse than the smaller towns—where vice in every degree thrives luxuriant, and runs to seed. But while the most dignified characters of the nation suffer themselves to be the public censure, little folks who minutely commit the same crimes escape the prying eye of calumny and censure. So little thieves pick pockets unobserved, while greater villains are executing for greater crimes.

We see men blessed with the fairest

and most sensible wives—and yet these charms of mind and person cannot bind or fix the heart of an inconstant and inconsiderate husband: he roves at random to every flower, and like a bee kisses the sweets, but seldom extracts any honey.

Such is captain Crimson; who perhaps possesseth one of the first of the female race, and what is still more extraordinary, he doats upon her charms and adores her virtues, and still he flies after every fair face, says a thousand gallant things to every woman he sees, and too often launches into excesses, which bring stabs of remorse to his mind, beyond any other punishment which life and misfortune can inflict. And yet in the height of this unthinking career, I saw a reformation produced by a white handkerchief. Crimson, in the dress of the hour, was swinging round the circle of Ranelagh, whereto he had attended his beauteous lady wife; and, like a fashionable husband, left her to the chance company of her acquaintance, while he publicly followed some of the most notorious demi reps—talked loud—swung his cane about, cocked his hat, played with his glove, and gave himself every air, that

that impertinence and impudence could stimulate or invent. In the course of this conduct, he many times inattentively passed his lady, who had every distress of anxious affection—grief, love, and jealousy, on her face, and the big tear starting in her eye: he, unreprieved by these very speaking distresses, still pursued his folly; till at length unable any longer to bear the severity of the usage, she

hastily walked up to him, and with such a piteous countenance of distress, as even Niobe could not show without uttering one word, she flung her white handkerchief in his face.

The sudden emotion roused him: his eyes immediately met hers; the distresses of her mind were so visible in her face, that from that instant he stood reprov'd, nor ever offended theauteous beauty more.

THE DELIRIUM.

By a young Lady.

REASON is the distinguishing mark between man and the brute creation. It is the highest gift of heaven, a divine emanation of the soul. Like the oak, amidst the trees of the forest, it claims superiority: like that bears many a blast; and the hurricane must be vast which can overthrow it! From what quarter shall the storm proceed? It can bear the shaking of adversity, and bloom under the pressure of affliction. But there is a cold searching wind that pierces the vital part; and seizes irrepressively the powers of action!—For a while it lies in a state of stupor; then bursts forth in irregular starts, and exhibits the most dreadful view of human nature! Here we shall see the once-caressed friend abandoned to all the horrors of a miserable room, where light is sparingly suffered to dawn through a little grate; and stretched on a bed of straw! Those eyes which once darted the language of filial and social tenderness, are bursting almost from their sockets, or unmeaningly fixed on some trifle: perhaps the chair catches his attention; and in a moment, fired with a thought of liberty! the sufferer striving to be free, adds pain to wretchedness; and becomes, if possible, more pitiable!—That tongue, from which persuasive eloquence was wont to flow, now utters only the language of some foul infernal demon; and calls aloud for perdition on all around! How dreadful the scene! to hear blasphemy from lips made to praise and bless!—To see the image of God transformed to the shape of a devil!

Another view presents a scene equally affecting; although the external horrors are not so great.

Behold the mourner!—Into what

a reverie is she fallen! thought hath transfixed her to the seat. She moves not!—Insensibility seems her friend. She hath forgot all; even the occasion of her grief!—Happy indeed; incomparably happy! were such a state lasting, to what she must feel when roused from her waking slumber! she lifts her eye-lids; and a deep throb of anguish shews she lives.—Alas! is the season of gaiety to be spent thus! Is there no means of alleviating the sorrows that prey upon her mind?—None!—The consolatory discourse of the pitying few, who, touched by her sorrows, would fain administer comfort, does but add to her distress. For who are those that commiserate? Her friends? No! She hath none!—They are strangers!—See, the smiles! some gleam of joy hath burst upon her heart. Perhaps a distant hope. But hark! she speaks!

“Tis just!—*THY* will be done!—I acquiesce. But, where! where!—where is peace!—Time bring it.—No!—it never will return! Alas! my head! but what is pain?—A trifle! Bind up my temples!—Bring the sea-green willow!—He is faithless!—and I am undone!”

The last words seem to have set before her the whole arrangement of her miseries. Wild sighs—convulsive starts—indicate the agitation of her mind. The calm was transient; and only renders the storm more terrible. She casts her eyes to heaven, as if imploring mercy: then brings them hastily back; while a crimson glow speaks the sentiment of unworthiness. On the earth she bends her sight; but as if that also reproached her, she stares without fixing; till a flood of tears drowns the tempest of her soul!

Woolwich, April 15.

E. G—C.

DEBATE

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

APRIL 25.

SIR Roger Newdigate said, he proposed to make a motion for certain papers to be laid before the House, in order to shew the necessity of enlarging the salaries of the judges.

The gallery was immediately cleared of all strangers, before the motion was well finished, and no person suffered to go in.

The motion was strongly opposed by Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Rose Fuller, &c. who contended that the present salaries were fully sufficient, and that an augmentation of the salaries of the poor excisemen had been denied, who stood in much more necessity of being relieved than the judges.

On the question being put, whether the papers alluded to should be laid before the House, the House seemed almost unanimous against it.

APRIL 26.

Sir Thomas Egerton arose, saying, he should make a motion that on the 3d of May, the whole House should resolve itself into a committee to amend, explain, &c. an act passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for preventing any tools used in the manufactures of woollen and silks being exported from this country. He said, that a short time past a man at Manchester assumed several names, lodged at different places in the town, visited the different manufactures, and by some means procured two large boxes full of the tools used in the said manufactures; he sent the boxes to an inn, desiring secrecy with the carrier; some dispute happening to arise between the carrier and the book-keeper, the latter insisted on knowing what the boxes contained, that secrecy was required; the carrier informed him they contained tools of different sorts, used in the different manufactures carried on in that town. An application was made to a justice of the peace for apprehending the same, which being accordingly done, it was afterwards found out that they were to have been sent to London, and from thence conveyed on board a ship which was to carry them to Spain. He concluded with wishing that the act might be made not only to extend to the tools used in the woollen and silk trades, but likewise the cotton and linen, and that it might be in the power of a justice of peace, or some of his majesty's officers, to search any place, or take up any person suspected of the crimes mentioned in the said act.

son suspected of the crimes mentioned in the said act.

Sir Fletcher Norton informed the House, that the man detected in clandestinely procuring the tools, mentioned by the honourable member, had the impudence to enter an action against the persons who seized the goods.

May 12. Leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent the exportation, to foreign parts, of utensils made use of in the cotton and linen manufactures, &c. of this kingdom. And,

May 26. The bill was passed; but the inutility of it was so manifest, this session it was partly repealed.

APRIL 26.

The order for the second reading of the bill to amend and explain an act of Queen Anne, for reducing the rate of interest without prejudice to parliamentary security, so far as the same may be construed to extend to money borrowed in Great-Britain on estates in his majesty's colonies in the West-Indies, being read, and a motion made for committing it, it produced a short debate.

Mr. Fuller was very severe on the promoters of the bill. He said, it was a scheme of a set of adventurers, natives of North Britain; that it was the *second part of the Bank of Ayr bill*, by which this nation had been drained of 600,000l. hard specie; that if it was suffered to pass into a law, it would raise the rate of interest in the other islands long since settled; this being calculated to relieve those ceded at the late peace; that the temptation to lend by the high rate of interest offered by this bill would induce several persons to sell out of the stocks, which would consequently not only lower the value of the public funds, but would be a means of distressing such of the merchants and traders of this country who now had money at use, and would be certainly called upon, as six per cent. seemingly well secured, was so much better than four and a half, the common interest paid for money borrowed at home; he hoped the House would pay that proper attention which the facts, so ably stated at their bar by Mr. Glover, were entitled to, relative to the wild, illusory schemes of the Scotch nation, who were the promoters of the present bill.

Mr. Dempster arose, and vindicated the Scotch; said, what Mr. Glover had stated at the bar relating to the Scotch were not facts,

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facts, and he was very sorry that it had made an impression on the mind of any member that was in the House; that his conduct at the bar, towards the Scotch, was illiberal and vindictive, and the honourable gentleman, Mr. Fuller, in following his steps had been guilty of the said errors; that the Ayr Bank lending money on estates in the West Indies was a noble undertaking; that they did it with a good view, which was to encourage agriculture in those unhealthy islands, by which this country benefited very much; he said, whatever errors the Ayr Bank had run into, their conduct might be blameable, but not criminal; there was no intention to defraud, for the bank was composed of men of the first rank and fortune in Scotland and England, who did not subscribe more than 500*l.* each, yet subjected their whole estates to be liable to the payment of any debts the bank might incur; he spoke much in praise of their conduct in encouraging the West India islands, and said, they deserved commendation more than censure for so doing.

Lord *Advocate* (for Scotland) said, he was sorry to hear the honourable gentleman, Mr. Fuller, whose character, as a senator, was truly laudable, make use of any unjust epithets against the Scotch, for he looked upon them to be one and the same people with the English; that the kingdoms were united, and whatever was granted to the one ought to be granted to the other; that no difference should be made, nor was it right to cast any reflection upon the country; he said he had made it his business to enquire into the truth of Mr. Glover's assertions against the Scotch, and could inform the House they were not facts; that it was true Mr. Glover was entrusted with a sight of the company's books; and it was a breach of confidence highly deserving of censure in him, to expose what he had been indulged with seeing. He said, Mr. Glover attributed their want of money to the vast sums that had been lent by the Scotch to smugglers. The honourable gentleman, Mr. Fuller, attributed it to the sums of money lent on the West India estates; he said the Bank of Ayr never lent a sum of money to any public company except one, which was 57,000*l.* but it was not a smuggling company, for it paid government 12,000*l.* per annum for duties; he said the undertaking of the Bank of Ayr was laudable, their lending money to encourage agriculture was commendable, and he trusted the House would now, as they found the Ayr Bank was not capable of lending any more money, suffer the Americans to borrow money somewhere else.

Governor *Pownall* said, he rose to wipe off the aspersions thrown on Mr. Glover; that he had not made use of any illiberal expressions, as gentlemen of the long robe

would have done; and as to the facts mentioned against the Scotch, if there was found in the committee an occasion for their being proved, he trusted they could.

Mr. *Oliver* spoke much in favour of the colonies; said they ought to be encouraged, their produce added much to the revenue; that the sugars and rums imported from the colonies, encouraged shipping, and gave employment to a great number of persons; that the works for carrying on the trade of their extensive plantations required great sums of money, which money they were obliged to borrow, and it could not be supposed that people would lend money at five per cent. on estates in the West Indies, when they could have four, four and a half, or five per cent. on land here; that therefore he thought it highly necessary the bill should pass into a law, and upon that account he should give his hearty affirmative to its being committed.

The question was then put, whether the bill should be committed.

The ayes seemed to have it by far, but Mr. *Fuller* insisted on a division; and when the members began to divide, finding he should lose it, gave it up without their dividing.

May 11. The order of the day, "for the House to go into a committee on the West India loan bill," was read.

Mr. *Dundas* presented a petition from several merchants whose estates lay in Dominique, and other West-India islands, desiring that the bill might not pass, as they understood the price of interest was to be fixed at six per cent. and praying to be heard by counsel.

The House formed itself into a committee on the said bill, Mr. *Oliver* in the chair, and Mr. *Cooper*, counsel for the petitioners, was called in, who proceeded in his speech for about twenty minutes, when Sir *Lawrence Dundas* moved, "that the committee should withdraw, and the members be committed;" which being done, there appeared only 25. On which account the committee broke up, and the House adjourned.

May 19. The order of the day was read for the House to go into a committee on the West India loan bill. The House accordingly went into a committee, and Mr. *Cooper*, counsel against the bill, finished his speech, which he began the last sitting, but was obliged to postpone, because there were but twenty five members present. The blanks of the bill were then filled up, and the rate fixed at 6*l.* per cent.

Mr. *R. Fuller* objected to a clause, and the committee divided, ayes 30, noes 25, which would have been of no consequence had not the *Speaker* and Sir *James Lowther* been observed in the gallery, which commended a House.

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May 16. The West-India loan bill was passed a third time, passed, and carried to the Lords by Mr. Pulteney.

MAY 3.

The House read the first time, the bill for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers on the American station.

May 4. The House read a second time and committed the bill, and

May 9. The bill was read a third time, passed and carried to the Lords,

MAY 5.

The whole House called out for the order of the day for Sir William Meredith's motion respecting the clergy.—After a short pause, Sir William Meredith began, and in a long, laboured speech, complained much of the hardships attending those persons who did not subscribe to the thirty-nine articles: he gave the House a history of the different religions of Calvin, Luther, and the Arminians; mentioned the case of Mr. Lindsey, who, he said, was obliged to give up the emoluments arising from the church, because he did not think the articles were right. A person, he likewise mentioned, who was persecuted for deviating from the rules prescribed in the prayer book, and concluded with making a motion, "that this House will, on this day se'nnight, appoint a committee to consider of proper methods for the relief of persons who do not subscribe to the thirty-nine articles."

Sir George Savile arose, and said, he would second the motion.

Sir Roger Newdigate, in a long speech, answered Sir William's objections, and threw many reasons before the House, why no alterations should be made. He was extremely severe on Sir William Meredith, and concluded with saying, that the worthy member had not considered that his majesty, at his coronation, took an oath that he would not alter the established religion of the church of England; and that should his motion have the luck to pass both Houses, when it came to his majesty to give his assent he would say, "is this the recompence you make me in return for making you comptroller of my household? You have reduced me to the disagreeable dilemma of either refusing to comply with my faithful lords and commons, or to commit direct perjury."

Lord North arose, and coincided entirely with Sir Roger, and shewed the House the absurdity of appointing a committee above stairs to consider of such sacred things, which, he said, he did not think that House a proper judge of; that the committee would come down stairs, and say, we have considered this and that, agree, agree; and we should then probably overturn all the established religion of the land, which has been almost universally admired for near two centuries, and by a single act of parliament

alter the way of thinking of every person in the land.

Sir George Savile arose, and very masterly stated many objections to the noble lord's and Sir Roger's arguments, and said, he should be for a committee being appointed.

Mr. E. Burke, in a speech of upwards of an hour (the first part of which the House was in a continual laugh) went through the whole of the arguments used last year and now, and was extremely severe and pointed to Sir W. Meredith—saying, that he must always rise with great diffidence when he disagreed with the right honourable member, who was so universally known, and remarkably distinguished for his noble uniformity of conduct, and who must be allowed by all parties to be an unblemished and unshaken senator. That he should have imagined the motion in question would have had no weight, had it not been made by the right honourable member, who, to be sure, had not the wisdom of Moses, yet he was now possessed of the rod of Aaran [Sir W. Meredith, as a mark of his office of comptroller of the household, carries a white wand.] He said the right honourable member formerly used to think the church was better off than the state, but since his preferment he had changed his mind, and now thought the state in a very fair way, and the church very badly off; he said he should always be for having one grand religion, and allowing liberty for every person to embrace it, that thought proper; he concluded with saying, this motion would, if taken into consideration, turn the House of Commons into a cock-pit of religious controversy, where they never would be able to get out, being encompassed in a circle made by the right honourable member's magic wand.

Lord George Cavendish was for a committee being appointed; he said, he agreed with the honourable member, Mr. Burke, that there should be one grand national church, and that free toleration should be granted to every person to think as he pleases.

Lord Carmarthen was of the same side as Lord North.

Mr. Montague spoke greatly against the motion, and agreed with the arguments made use of by Sir Roger Newdigate and Mr. Burke.

Sir Richard Sutton spoke a few words in support of the motion, but the question being called for aloud from all parts of the House, the gallery was ordered to be cleared, but on the question being put there did not appear to be above twenty ayes, and the noes made so strong a sound, that Sir William Meredith declined dividing the House.

Then Mr. Hotbam, chairman of the committee appointed to consider of the laws now in being, relative to the election of

returns of members to serve in parliament, reported to the House, that the committee had considered the same accordingly, and come to the following resolutions, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the first chapter of the statutes made in the first year of the reign of his majesty King Henry the Fifth, and so much of the seventh chapter of the statutes made in the eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, and of the second chapter of the statutes made in the 10th year of the said reign, and of the 15th chapter of the statutes made in the 23d year of the said reign, as relates to the residence of persons to be elected members to serve in parliament, or of the persons by whom they are to be chosen, are not in use, and ought to be repealed.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act, passed in the 7th year of the reign of his late majesty King William the Third, intituled, "an act for preventing charge and expence in elections of members to serve in parliament," ought to be observed and maintained.

"That it appeareth to this committee, that in some counties in this kingdom, by reason of their great extent, or the particular situation of their county towns, the freeholders cannot, but at their great expence, fatigue, and loss of time, be convened together at any one place to make elections for knights of the shire; and that it is the opinion of this committee, that provision should be made, that in such counties the poll, if demanded at the proclamation of the writ, may be taken at certain different places, for certain different districts within such counties."

Mr. R. Whitworth objected, and said, he had the honour of attending the committee, and not only himself, but three parts out of four, entertained doubts of the very things they had resolved upon, and had confessed themselves, in some of the points, entirely ignorant; he should therefore be obliged to any of the gentlemen of the long robe, whose abilities he had a high opinion of, to clear those doubts to him, otherwise he should wish to move for a bill to explain and amend the said resolutions.

Mr. Hotbam then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill, or bills, for putting in force the said resolutions," which was agreed to.

MAY 9.

At four o'clock the order of the day, for the House to go into a committee on the present state of the gold coin, being read, Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair, and Mess. Chamberlayne, Lucas, Alcorne, and Kemp, from the Mint, and Mr. Etheredge from the Bank, were severally called to the bar and examined. Their

evidence went in general to prove the quantities of gold coin that had been diminished; the prosecutions set on foot to bring the offenders to justice; the value of the money coined each week at the mint; the average diminution of what was received at the bank, with a variety of facts to the same purport. As soon as their evidence was closed, Lord North rose, and explained the foundation of the motions he intended to propose.

Governor Johnstone was for recompence being made, and gave the House much information relative to the trade and commerce of this kingdom.

Mr. Pulteney was greatly against the gold coin being taken into consideration without the silver.

Mr. Van was for making the guineas either of less weight, or valuing them at more than twenty one shillings.

Mr. Glynn was for addressing his majesty to have a coinage of seven shilling pieces.

May 10. Sir Charles Whitworth made his report of the resolutions which the committee had come to, respecting the gold coin. The resolutions were read down to the one that says, "a compensation of 250,000l. shall be made to the holders of light coin not more deficient in weight than is allowed by the order issued from the treasury," when Mr. Dempster arose, and objected to any compensation being made, as there was none made last year: he said, the chief persons who held quantities of cash were the bank, and private bankers; that those persons were able enough to bear the loss, for the bank could issue their notes, and the bankers had an opportunity of holding other people's cash, for which they paid no interest, but received interest for lending it to other persons for other purposes. He spoke very sensibly for some time on the resolution, and was extremely severe on the bank, and bankers in general.

Mr. C. Jenkinson answered him, that persons had, since the passing of the coin act last year, taken money at the weight proposed by the treasury, and therefore as they had been led into the dilemma by the treasury, parliament ought to make them a recompence.

The resolution was again put and agreed to.

The other resolutions were then read and agreed to, until they came to the one which says, "that for the better prevention of the gold coin being diminished, it appears that all gold coin should be taken as well by weight as tale."

Mr. Prescott objected to the resolution, as it would create much trouble and confusion.

Lord North answered him in a short speech.

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The remaining resolutions were then read and agreed to, until they came to the one which says, "that it shall not be lawful for more than 50*l.* to be tendered in payment of silver to one person at one time."

Lord Clare arose, and objected to the sum; he said, 50*l.* in silver was a sum to be sure seldom paid, and as the noble lord had put the sum 50*l.* in order that no inconveniences might arise to tradesmen in the payment of small debts, he imagined 10*l.* would be quite sufficient; he said, we should have light silver poured in upon us, in order to exchange for heavy gold: he passed many sneering remarks upon Lord North for the great wisdom he had shewn in the regulations proposed, and said it was a maxim laid down by Mr. Harris "never to enquire of the bank or bankers how to regulate coin," for they were the most ignorant people breathing, respecting it—they only knew the different species. He was extremely pointed throughout his speech, in regard to the late conduct of the bankers, and said they had given the House a specimen of their abilities lately, in applying for the bill to regulate such persons as were bankers only. He said they never troubled themselves, he believed, with diminishing the coin; their chief study was, how to make a guinea pass for more than its value, which they could do, by not only passing the guinea, but a note likewise for the very identical piece; and that it was a fact, that the note, and the money to pay the note, were both circulating at the same time.

The question being put, the resolution was agreed to. And a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.*

May 17. Mr. C. Jenkinson brought in the bill to prevent the importation of light silver coin into this kingdom, which was read a first time, after which he desired it might be read a second time: he acknowledged that it was rather unparliamentary, but the lateness of the session required it, otherwise there would not be time for the bill passing both Houses. The bill was read a second time and committed.

May 18. The House went into a committee on the bill to prevent the importation of light silver coin into this kingdom. The clauses were filled up, until they came to that which specifies what sum should be a legal tender. Mr. Jenkinson proposed 50*l.*

Lord Clare objected to it, saying, so large a sum would open a door to fraud; he should therefore propose 2*l.* which he imagined would be a sum sufficient, so as not in any ways to injure the private trader.

Lord North said, his reasons for wishing the sum to be 50*l.* were, that he thought inconveniences would arise in the payment of money, if it was made a smaller sum;

but as the noble lord, whose judgment he always entertained a high opinion of, thought 25*l.* would be sufficient, he should not be against it. The blank was accordingly filled up with 25*l.* and the bill ordered to commence from the 1st of June 1774, and continue until the 1st of May 1775, and to the end of the next session.

May 19. The Speaker, attended by Lord North, and about thirty members, went to St. James's with an address, praying that his majesty would most graciously condescend to issue his proclamation for calling in the light gold coin of this realm. They returned in about an hour, when the Speaker informed the House that his majesty had expressed his approbation of his faithful lords and commons taking into their consideration the state of the gold coin, which was a thing so essentially necessary to the commerce of this kingdom, and assured them that nothing should be wanting on his part to expedite the business.

MAY 11.

The report from the committee appointed to consider of proper regulations to be observed for the future, by persons admitted to see the British Museum, was brought up, and a small debate ensued on one of the resolutions, which was for money to be paid by every person admitted to see the curiosities; the principal Speakers in which were General Conway, Capt. Phipps, and Mr. Harris, but on a division there were for money being paid 56, against it 59.

MAY 12.

The order of the day was called for the whole House to go into a committee, to take into consideration the act of the 23d of the late king, relative to the election of committee-men for the direction and management of the African company. A motion was made, that the order be put off until that day three months, which was agreed to; consequently the business was deferred till another sessions.

MAY 16.

Mr. E. Bacon made his report from the committee concerning the regulation of the hawkers and pedlars.

One of the resolutions was read and agreed to, which says, "that it is the opinion of this committee that all duties imposed on hawkers and pedlars do cease from this time."

This was followed by another resolution, viz. "that it is the opinion of this committee that no duties be charged on those persons who hawk about goods in packs, and in order to make good the sum lost by such exemption that the sum of 5*l.* per annum be charged on all persons who shall hawk about goods in carts or on horses."

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* The resolutions were published in our Magazine for last May.

This occasioned a warm altercation, in which Mr. E. Burke, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. Dempster, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Mackworth, &c. opposed it, as it was laying an additional tax on trade, and contended much that hawkers and pedlars ought to be encouraged, as a useful set of men, that supplied villages with articles much cheaper than the inhabitants could buy them at country towns.

Mr. Bacon, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Cornwall, spoke a few words in support of the resolution, saying, they had taken away the burthen from the poor pedlar who carries a pack, and fixed an additional sum of 1l. on the hawker, who was able to carry his goods about in a cart or upon a horse.

Mr. E. Burke objected, saying it was always a custom for a publican who sold the least quantity of spirits, or wine, to pay as much for his licence as the man who kept the greatest tavern in town; therefore the small pedlar ought to pay a like sum with the one that could keep a horse or cart. He likewise desired to know whether this additional sum was meant as a regulation or a tax?

Mr. Bacon replied, a regulation. Mr. Cornwall said, a tax. Mr. Burke then desired to know what the tax was raised for, but could get no answer.

Mr. Jenkinson advised Mr. Bacon to propose 4l. instead of 5l. which would be reducing the tax to what it was.

The question being put, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Townshend, &c. objected, saying, it was the most ridiculous thing they ever heard of, and quite unparliamentary; for that they, not ten minutes before, agreed that all duties should be taken off, and almost in the same breath were to vote that the same duties be laid on again.

The House then seemed almost unanimous that the resolution was improper, and, on the question being put, rejected it.

June 1. The House went into the order of the day for the second reading of the hawkers and pedlars bill. Mr. Dempster opposed it strenuously. He said it was full of absurdity throughout; that it had been brought in early in March, and at the distance of more than two months, just at the close of the session, was attempted to be smuggled through the House. He said he should oppose it on several grounds, but what he should take up on the present occasion was, that it would be detrimental to the revenue. He moved therefore, that instead of "now," the words "*this day two months*," be substituted in its stead. The gentleman who brought in the bill confessed, that it was rather too late in the season; he was contented to give it up for the present session, but desired that it might be permitted to go to a second reading, and be printed, in order that the people in the country might be

made acquainted with the principle of the bill. Mr. Pulteney observed, it was so repugnant to every rule of justice and common sense, that to let it go into the world would be a disgrace to the proceedings of the House.

Sir Charles Bunbury said, he approved of the conduct of the honourable gentleman who was the patron of the bill, for as the veterans had deserted their posts, as the works had been abandoned (meaning the treasury bench) he thought it prudent to capitulate. But he thought that lateness in the season ought not to be allowed to be a plea always for deferring the public business for gentlemen should either attend to their duty, or his majesty should be advised to assemble his parliament earlier, for in his opinion the gloomy month of November was a much more proper time for parliamentary deliberation than the long days and bright suns in the month of June.—The question being put, Mr. Dempster's motion was agreed to without a division.

MAY 16.

Mr. Mackworth moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act passed in the reign of King William, called the Lords Act, which grants the *groats* to prisoners after they have been in custody such a time, and for obliging them to discover their effects previous to their taking the benefit of an insolvent act. He prefaced his motion with setting forth, that great inconveniencies generally arose to persons taking the benefit of such an act, and that the bill proposed to be brought in was meant to obviate all those difficulties.

He was seconded by Sir Charles Whitworth, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

MAY 17.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to explain and amend an act made in the 32d year of the reign of his late majesty, King George the Second, intituled "an act for relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; and to oblige debtors who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, and for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to make discovery of, and deliver upon oath their estates, for their creditors benefit," so far as the same relates to the discharge of persons out of prison, under certain conditions therein mentioned, and to prevent actions being brought upon judgments, without leave of the court or courts wherein such judgements shall have been entered up respectively. Mr. Mackworth and Sir Charles Whitworth were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

June 15. The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors being returned from the lords with amendments, was read and agreed to and sent back to the lords.

MAY 17.

Sir Charles Whitworth reported the resolutions of Monday's committee of supply, which were, "that the sum of 43,650*l.* be granted to his majesty, to make good the like sum paid in discharge of a residue of the three per cent. annuities, not provided for by parliament."—"That a sum not exceeding 13,000*l.* be granted for repairing the forts on the coast of Africa."—"And that the sum of 1,250,000*l.* exchequer bills, be granted to his majesty." All which resolutions were agreed to.

MAY 18.

The order of the day was read for the House to go into a committee of ways and means, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, Lord North arose, and explained the minutiae of expences occurred in the year by the army, navy, ordnance, civil list, &c. the whole of which, he said, amounted to 1,000,000*l.* he said he should propose to pay 1,000,000*l.* of the three per cent. consols, and 300,000*l.* of the navy; that with 60,000*l.* of the sinking fund, and a lottery of 60,000 tickets at 12*l.* 10*s.* each, he would be able to compass the design; that his intention was to pay the three per cent. at 8*l.* and the tickets to be given to the holders of three per cent. consolidated annuities as had been purchasers before the late instant: he said it would be a fair and equitable way, for those persons who were first in the morning would stand the best chance of subscribing; that he likewise intended that no one person should subscribe more than 5,000*l.* the two first days; and the money to be paid off at 8½ per cent. to be made at two payments. He then gave the House a long history of the finances of France; after which he returned again to England, and said he had been blamed for laying on more taxes; he had proposed a shilling in the pound more land tax, which was rejected; and likewise a tax (the sugar tax) which would have been highly beneficial to the nation, and not oppressive to the people, but it was rejected by a member who was then chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Dowdeswell, only because he was member for a cyder county, Worcester; he concluded with saying we had lately a sad misfortune, for a great and good prince was now dead, who was a man of an amiable and reasonable mind, but we had likewise a competitor, he was succeeded by a prince who was not only a wife, economical, but a pacific prince, who would not enter into an unnecessary war to try projects.

Colonel Barre, after making a short apology to the House, said, he should not have troubled them, had not the noble lord alluded upon him, and pointed several parts of his speech particularly to him: he then went through the whole of the French

budget, as he called it, and said the noble lord had stated many parts right, but many other parts he was entirely mistaken in: he gave the House a long historical account of France, and said they were daily increasing in their strength; and the young king being surrounded by a numerous noblesse, who thought themselves injured, and whose only view of retrieving their lost estates consisted in a war, it was not unlikely but that we should have one; he answered the noble lord in most parts of his speech, and spoke an hour.

Mr. E. Burke arose, and, in a very florid speech of three quarters of an hour, was extremely severe on the noble lord, as to his conduct respecting the India company, saying, "he had let slip a million, and caught a patronage;" that, if he did not appear at the India house himself, he sent his tools; that his secretary attended the last election, and it was sufficient for him to say, "my master desires such and such persons may be elected." He then gave the House a long history as to our state with other nations, and exculpated Mr. Dowdeswell from the charge laid upon him by the noble lord. He was exceedingly sarcastic, saying, the noble lord was perfectly easy, now he had selected the only two members from his, Mr. Burke's, side that were worth having (Mr. Cornwall and Sir W. Meredith.) The one, he said, had got a high post, the other a high salary and a pretty play-thing (*bis wand*;) what part the noble lord had left, to speak in the cyder phrase, was only the mere core of the apple, quite dry, and not fit even to make water cyder. That the noble lord had emptied a budget of charges against opposition, but they mostly recoiled on administration; among them there was none more unjust than that brought against his absent friend. But the noble lord's whole speech was a triumphant boast of his own merits, and a degrading catalogue of the weaknesses of opposition. With regard to the panegyric on the new French king, it was the most fulsome compliment that the young monarch could receive, and if the true spirit of members of a British senate was not wholly evaporated, there could not be a House of Commons so corrupt, that a minister dare hold such language to them; corrupt the present assembly certainly was not, the expression was the reverie of his old fashioned imagination. The noble lord had mentioned the words, "Buckingham House Junto." Certainly, to outward appearance, and in that House, the noble lord had great power, he seemed to stand alone, but the noble lord knew best how he felt himself in the cabinet, how independent, how supreme he found himself there. He knew whether his assertion, that the patronage acquired by the measures taken with the East India Company would or would not be made an ill use of; he knew how far his

his assertion was a warrant of security. Minister after minister had on this day lamented the necessity of great supplies, and promised to curtail them the next. But unhappily, great ministers had short memories, and the next year the same demands were made.

Mr. *T. Townshend* was exceedingly severe on the noble lord for his charge against Mr. Dowdeswell, and said, he wished he had been present, he would have stated many objections to the noble lord's budget; that in regard to the ordnance it always appeared to him a board of inquisition, for he never could learn what the large sums were expended for. He said he only knew one gentleman belonging to it, (Sir Jeffery Amherst) who was a man of strict honour and great abilities, and he made no doubt would make many useful regulations. He spoke much against the enormous amount of the different estimates, and was exceedingly severe on Mr. Cornwall.

Mr. *Cornwall* arose to explain that he did not receive his place on any other terms than were honourable; he said it was given to him unsolicited, and he thought it only a reward for his past services, but if any gentleman would prove that it was too great, he would as willingly give it up as he received it.

Lord *John Cavendish* spoke a few words, saying he really thought the place too great for the idea he had of the services, as he understood they were paid for before; but if he was mistaken, he wished the honourable gentleman would set him right.

Mr. *Cornwall* arose to explain the affair to him.

Lord *North* answered the objections that had been stated by Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Townshend, and said he did not mean to cast any slur on Mr. Dowdeswell.

Governor *Johnstone* entered into that part of the noble lord's speech which tended to the India Company; he was very severe on Mr. J. Robinson, saying he not only ran cringing about at the last East-India election, but sent round letters to the different proprietors, signifying which side they must vote if they expected any favour; therefore it was an absurdity in the noble lord to say he never troubled himself with East-India appointments. That it ill became the noble lord to talk of *plunderers* abroad and *jobbers* at home, without he could shew, after all the positive facts established by parliamentary enquiry, that any man, notorious in those practices, had been discountenanced or abashed by his conduct towards him; but if it appeared on the contrary, such men were particularly marked among the number of his friends, and distinguished by his recommendation, the general language of censure was hollow and insincere. That he did not say with Mr. Burke the noble lord had "missed a million, and filched a patronage," but he averred the noble lord had unjustly exacted fourteen hundred thousand pounds, and boldly disdainful of public

faith, had seized a patronage, and appeared with his troops to support it. That after ridiculing the false pretences of a French financier, it was below the character of an English Minister, to avow to the House of Commons, after the notorious conduct which had been held, that he never wished to acquire any patronage in the East India Company. Did the noble lord pretend to say that the conduct of his secretary had been without his orders? did the secretary on his left hand presume to deny any of the letters which had been given to the public as copies of the originals, in his name? If any subterfuge should arise on this point, he was bold to say, he had one of those original letters (assuming all management) in his pocket.

Mr. *Dempster* explained to the House many absurdities which the budget contained. He said, the noble lord had told them the three per cent. consols. were now 88l. which was 3l. per cent. more than they should be, for their price ought to be but 85l. That, by this means, 3l. per cent. were given to the subscriber, and supposing the tickets to sell for 13l. each, the holder of six tickets (the number proposed) would gain 3l. by his tickets, and 3l. by the stock, which would be a great thing.

Mr. *Buller* arose merely to exculpate the charge of "enormous," which had been cast on the navy account.

The question was then called for, and the resolution being read and agreed to, the House broke up at half past ten o'clock.

May 27. The House was a considerable time without any business before them, on account of Lord North's not being present. As soon as he came, Mr. *Maryon* arose, and objected to the method used at the late subscription for lottery tickets: he said, notice of at least a fortnight, from the proposition of a lottery to parliament, ought to have been given, that the country stockholders might have had an opportunity of subscribing for tickets, instead of the whole being given to a parcel of Jews and brokers. He said great partiality had been used in the receiving the names of subscribers, for his clerk delivered in a list of names, some of which were accepted, others refused: he likewise said, he was credibly informed that the bank clerks brought lists of names in their pockets, which they entered in preference to any delivered in.

Mr. *William Ewer* (a bank director) arose to vindicate the bank directors from using any partiality, and said, what mistakes were made were occasioned by the hurry and confusion in which the subscription was received.

Lord *North* said, he imagined he should have removed all the former objections by the regulations he had made this year, and said, he could not believe the bank directors used any unfair means.

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Mr. Soame Jennings entertained the House with an account of his going into the city to subscribe, but observing dead dogs, rotten apples, &c. flying about the bank door, he desisted going in, being weak in body, and therefore got a friend to put his name down with six others; he said, he was certain partiality was used, for some of the seven names were refused, and others accepted.

Mr. Prescott arose, and vindicated the weak directors from partiality; yet said he thought there had been great room for suspicion in the late subscription; he said his clerk went with two names, which he delivered in the 9th list that was received, yet one of those names was accepted of, the other refused.

Lord North and Mr. Ewer arose again to explain, that those mistakes had happened by the negligence of the clerks, who did not enter the names as received, but as suited their convenience, by which the Scripture was fulfilled, for the last was first, and

the first last; many went, but few were accepted.

The House then went into a committee of supply, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, and came to the following resolutions:

That 880,000*l.* be granted to his majesty to enable him to pay and satisfy such stockholders of three per cent. annuities, as have become purchasers of tickets in the present lottery to the above sum.

That 200,000*l.* be granted to his majesty to enable him to discharge so much of the navy debt.

That 250,000*l.* be granted to his majesty towards defraying the expences of the re-coinage, and that a certain sum of money be granted to his majesty, to enable him to call in the light gold coin of this realm.

The Political Debates of this session and parliament (the fullest and most accurate of any that have been given) will be concluded next month.—When will be inserted all the arguments for and against the famous Quebec Bill.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEBATES OF A NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from our last.)

DECEMBER 19.

THE House in a committee of ways and means for raising a supply to be granted to his majesty.

Lord North stated from a paper which he held in his hand, the amount of the grants and services. He said, the former amounted hitherto but to 50,000*l.* the duty on malt; that the services to be incurred were navy and ordnance for sea service 830,000*l.* garrisons, &c. 627,000*l.* military establishment in America, West-Indies, and Africa, 386,000*l.* difference of pay between British and Irish establishment, 2800*l.* Staff-officers, 1000*l.* Chelsea, 122,000*l.* ordnance and land service, 228,000*l.* services incurred, and not provided for ditto the present year, 32,000*l.* in all amounting to, with the fractions, 2,444,000*l.* He observed, that the land-tax continued at 3*s.* would provide 1,500,000*l.* which, added to the 900,000*l.* would amount to no more than 3,344,000*l.* making a surplus of 6000*l.* He acquainted the committee further, that the militia money and the general deficiencies amounted last year to 500,000*l.*

to 580,000*l.* and would for the present be at least 400,000*l.* And that for these reasons he should move that the land-tax the ensuing year be three shillings, which resolution being read by the chairman, was agreed to.

DECEMBER 20.

Report from the committee of ways and means, on putting the question for agreeing to the land-tax of three shillings in the pound. Mr. Hartley then lamented the melancholy state of America in general, and the deplorable state of the soldiery and inhabitants of Boston, at this inclement season of the year, by which, and the extreme rigour of the climate, they would be cut off from all supplies necessary to the support of the miserable inhabitants, or the sustenance of the troops: he recommended therefore, before a long Christmas adjournment took place, that administration might devise some mode to prevent the various mischiefs we had a right to dread from so alarming a state of things.

Mr. Rose Fuller said, that we were too precipitate in our last measures, and that was the chief reason why they

G g

they miscarried; that he foresaw at the time they would answer no end, but to inflame, nor ever would, while they were continued to be directed to the same ends; on which account he would be much better pleased that the affairs of America (the necessary information first had) were taken up on mature deliberation, and discussed with coolness, in order to come to a deliberate, and rational decision.

Right Hon. *T. Townshend* said, whatever that decision may be, the conduct of administration was for the present extremely reprehensible; for while we were informed from administration that America was almost in a state of rebellion, the land, the malt, the navy, and the army, were voted with as much ease, and without a single syllable, as if that country had been in a state of the most perfect tranquillity and obedience: either the information we have had is false, which I can hardly suppose, or the estimates on the table are by no means proportioned to the objects which are recommended from the throne: for instance, if the army now in America be to be augmented, or the ships stationed there reinforced, the three shillings land tax now voted will certainly be insufficient; and the deficiencies must be made up without the knowledge of parliament, by a vote of credit to defray expences incurred in the support of measures, with which at present it is evident we are totally unacquainted.

Mr. *Rigby* replied, would the honourable gentleman have a war establishment in time of peace? He complains that the land, the malt, &c. is voted without a syllable being said; pray whose fault is that? He would not have, I presume, the gentleman who presented the navy estimates, rise and condemn them: he would not desire the noble lord, who laid the army estimates before you, to tell the House that the number of troops to be employed in America was insufficient, considering the state of that country; nor the noble lord who proposed the tax of three shillings in the pound, to inform us in the same breath that it ought to be four. Who then is to be blamed? Those who were convinced that the estimates and grants were too low,

and would not speak, or those who thought them sufficient, and declared their opinions? For my part, I do not think myself capable of defending the gentleman now alluded to; nor do I pretend to speak from any information of my own; but as the establishment is a peace establishment, I think that the present is a very proper one, till informed that a war establishment is become necessary; and as I voted for taking off the other shilling, I shall give my vote that the land tax be three shillings for the ensuing year. The other honourable gentleman says the port of Boston is frozen up this season of the year; I have conversed with many on the subject, who have assured me of the contrary; whether it be, or be not, I cannot see how our sitting here on Christmas Day, or the whole holidays, could be the means of relieving the army, or the inhabitants, or of preventing the mischiefs he seems so much to dread.

Mr. *Burke*. The right honourable gentleman's confessed ignorance of what is proper to be done, or the measures his friends mean to adopt, am extremely ready to believe; and have no reason to doubt but that the present knowledge and foresight were nearly on a par. He certainly mistakes the matter, if he supposes that we at this side of the House wish for a war establishment in time of peace; no, sir, what we object to is, that speech which breathed nothing but war, and accompanied with the motives of such a declaration, should without any cause whatever assigned at once sink into a tranquil silence; a peace establishment formed on the lowest scale. I am not now contending what the establishment ought to be, but I contend, that this already voted, by no means corresponds with the intimations given to the House by authority. I know that a heavy peace establishment is ruinous and destructive to any country where it is kept up. I remember well too, that I, among others at these benches, have been long dining that in the ears of the minister. I remember likewise, that for so long we were called factious and discontented. And I am now happy in the flattering idea, that factious and discontented as we are, we happened

1775.

once to be right; for the great man who conducts the public affairs of this country, hath given ample testimony to our wisdom, by adopting what he and his friends for three successive sessions charitably imputed to ignorance or disappointed ambition. Nor am I less happy in another instance of the same kind. The noble lord below me on the floor, Lord Beauchamp, being requested to know from the minister, if he had any information to lay before us, or measures to propose, came posting to the House with the halcyon tidings, that all was peace and tranquillity; and that he had none. Here again the same factious spirit obtruded, and broke the calm enjoyments which might be derived from such a happy state of things; for some of us, who are never to be satisfied, relapsed into our former turbulence and discontent. What was the consequence? Why, it seems turbulence and discontent once more had reason on their side, and the minister came forward and assured us himself, that he had information to lay before the House, and measures to propose. I cannot sit down without saying a word or two on the solicitude the honourable member on my left hand, Mr. Hartley, has expressed for the situation of General Gage, and the troops under his command. It is, I confess, most humiliating and mortifying; and it is difficult to say, whether those who have put them into it deserve most our compassion or our ridicule. It is, indeed, an absurdity without parallel; a warlike parliament, and a patient forbearing general. I would not be understood to reflect on the gentleman, who I understand is a very worthy, intelligent, deserving man; no, sir, it is those who have sent him on such an errand that are to be blamed. The order of things is reversed in this new system. The rule of government now is to determine hastily, violently, and without consideration, and execute indecisively, or rather not execute at all. And have not the consequences exactly corresponded with such a mode of proceeding? They have been measures, not practicable in themselves in any event, nor has one step been taken to put them into execution. On the account we have is, that the ge-

neral is besieging and besieged; that he had cannon sent to him, but they were stolen; that he himself has made reprisals of a similar nature on the enemy; and that his straw has been burnt, and his brick and mortar destroyed. It is painful to dwell on such monstrous absurd circumstances, which can be only a subject of ridicule, if it did not lead to consequences of a very serious and alarming nature. In fine, sir, your army is turned out to be a mere army of observation; and is of no other use but as an asylum for magistrates of your own creating.

Sir William Meredith, after animadverting on the last speaker being so eager to push things to extremities which must end in a scene of blood-shed, imputed all our present troubles to the declaratory act asserting the supremacy of Great-Britain, at the time of the repeal of the Stamp Act. He contended that the general had answered every purpose for which he was sent. The troops, he said, were for the protection of the magistrates, the protection of property and trade of the merchants, and the enforcing of the acts, all which had been fully accomplished; for the persons of the magistrates were safe, no injury had been done to any property since their arrival, and the port was now blocked up.

Mr. Burke complimented Sir William on his great wisdom, and the sagacity of administration, in discouraging of which, if they had applied to him, he could have long since informed them. He once more returned to the asylum for magistrates. He said he had often heard of such places for thieves, rogues, robbers, and female orphans; but it was the first time he ever heard of any asylum for magistrates. As to the protection of trade, in a place where all sort of trade or commerce was prohibited, the task was a glorious, but not a difficult one. And as to the blocking up the harbour, it might be very true, but to him this mode of blockade seemed rather novel. Such an expression, it is certain, says he, might come with great propriety from me; but I must confess I never heard such a bull in my own country. At the entrance of Dublin harbour there

is a *north* and *south* ball, but even there or elsewhere, *such a bull* as this, I never heard.

Mr. *Cornwall* rose with some warmth. He observed, that there was no question now before the committee, respecting America; that it was extremely irregular, improper, and unfair, to introduce a discourse of this kind, just at the eve of an adjournment, in such a disorderly, unparliamentary manner; that he suspected it was done on purpose to embarrass administration, by conveying to the people, through the medium of the public papers, that administration were silent, and would not, or were not able, to answer; that the effect of such a conduct might be of a very bad tendency, considering the very various and contradictory opinions entertained at almost every side of the House; that pressing for an increased establishment, though it should be necessary, if complied with at this time, would be extremely imprudent, as it would spread an alarm among the merchants, on account of their property; because, from the instant such a measure was determined on, all remittances, or perhaps commercial intercourse, might possibly cease, which, if it should happen, might be productive of the most fatal and dreadful effects.

Mr. *Townsend* and Mr. *Hartley* justified themselves, as being within order.—The question was put, and the House agreed with the committee in the resolution of a three shillings land tax for 1775.

DECEMBER 22.

An attempt was made to introduce a petition complaining of an undue election, for Cullen, Elgin, &c. but it having been moved the day after the expiration of the standing order, the House did not chuse to receive it, 55 to 24. Adjourned to the 19th of January, 1775.

JANUARY 19, 1775.

The House of Commons met, pursuant to adjournment; the Speaker took the chair about two o'clock, when Lord Barrington presented the list of the Captains widows; after which Lord North presented to the House several bundles of American papers, the titles of which being read,

they appeared to be extracts of letters from the governors of the different provinces of Massachusetts Bay, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the earl of Dartmouth, and his answers; their dates were from April to the 15th of December 1774. As soon as the titles were read, Mr. *Burke* arose, and observed, that as no mention was made of any letters from Maryland, he should be glad to know whether the deficiency of intelligence from that province proceeded from a want of correspondence, or from any political motive; and whether those papers were all the intelligence received from America. Lord *North* answered, by declaring that he had brought the papers in a bag, and that he had not examined them, neither did he know whether there were any from Maryland or not; that if there were any, they should most assuredly be laid before the House. As to the papers on the table containing all the intelligence from America, he would not undertake to say, as those he had then brought with him were only extracts of the facts contained in the original letters; that the authors opinions were not mentioned, it having been frequently found that the private opinions of people in power being made public had been attended with bad consequences, therefore his majesty's servants had determined for the future never to mention the private opinion of any person. Mr. *Burke* replied, that in some cases it might be proper to keep secret the private opinion of a person, yet, in so critical and alarming an affair as that of the Americans, the opinion of a man in power on the spot must be of great service; he therefore was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the House, and not extracts of particular letters, such as suited the minister's purpose. Lord *North* then moved, that the said papers might lie on the table for inspection, and that Thursday next be appointed for the whole House to go into a committee to consider of the same, which was agreed to.

(To be continued.)

1775.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The STATE of the BUDGET, as opened by LORD NORTH,

May the 3d, with each Article accurately ranged under its separate Head.

S U P P L I E S, 1775.

N A V Y.

	l.	s.	d.
18,000 seamen	936,000	0	0
Building and repairing ships	297,379	0	0
Ordinary of navy	440,680	15	10
	1,674,059	15	10

O R D N A N C E.

Ordinaries	228,059	1	7
Extraordinaries	32,748	5	3
	260,807	6	10

A R M Y.

17,547 landmen	627,689	19	4
4,383 ditto	67,706	12	1
Guards and garrisons	386,186	0	10½
Difference between British and Irish pay	2,874	4	9
General and staff officers	11,473	18	6½
Chelsea hospital	122,221	15	5
Reduced officers	105,326	16	8
Horse guards reduced	870	3	9
Pensions to widows	628	0	0
Difference between British and Irish pay	9,536	10	7
Land extras	262,537	7	10½
	1,597,051	9	9½

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Greenwich hospital	6,000	0	0
British museum	3,000	0	0
Levant company	5,000	0	0
Nova Scotia	4,346	10	5
Georgia	3,086	0	0
East Florida	4,950	0	0
West Florida	5,450	0	0
American surveys	1,885	4	0
Senegambia	6,336	0	9½
Charts of Great Britain and Ireland	2,145	0	0
Charts of North America	3,711	15	0
African forts	13,000	0	0
Commons addresses	12,578	14	9
Cleaning Barbadoes harbour	5,000	0	0
Expences preventing distempers among horned cattle	1,684	15	10
Roads and bridges in North Britain	6,998	10	7
Further deficiency in the gold coin	46,846	9	3
Extras of mint	22,824	19	9
Further expence of coinage	11,716	0	1½
	166,559	19	9

DEFICIENCIES.

DEFICIENCIES.

Land	l.	s.	d.
Malt	223,168	0	0
Grants 1774	227,832	0	0
Fund $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1758	112,518	2	0
	45,446	8	0
Exchequer bills discharged	607,974	10	7
	1,250,000	0	0
Total of supplies as stated by Lord North	5,556,453	2	10
1,000,000l. 3 per cents. discharged	880,000	0	0
Surplus of ways and means, to answer defalcation of any doubtful article of ways and means	122,793	6	0
Surplus of ways and means disposed of by Lord North, as above	1,002,793	6	0
	6,559,246	9	0

WAYS AND MEANS, 1775.

Land 3s.	l.	s.	d.
Malt	1,500,000	0	0
Sinking fund, 5th of January	750,000	0	0
Ditto 5th of April	11,239	10	0
Ditto growing produce	884,447	3	10
Exchequer bills renewed	1,904,313	6	1
Profit on a lottery	1,250,000	0	0
American revenues	150,000	0	0
Gum seneca	15,000	0	0
French prize money	5,000	0	0
Sale of the ceded islands	17,000	0	0
Sundry surplusses in the exchequer, consisting of surplus duty on rice, apples, cambrick, militia money, &c.	50,000	0	0
	22,246	9	0
Total of ways and means, by Lord North's account	6,559,246	9	0

Supplies of 1774 and 1775 compared by Lord North.

	1774.			1775.					
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Navy	1,904,917	4	3	1,674,059	15	10	230,857	8	5 decr.
Ordnance	271,124	17	7	260,807	6	10	10,317	10	9 ditto
Army	1,549,720	14	8	1,597,051	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,330	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ incr.
Deficiencies	552,457	3	3	607,974	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,517	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto
Miscellaneous services	60,252	13	0	166,559	10	9	106,307	6	9 ditto

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Instances of the Constancy, Fortitude and Presence of Mind of the NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS, when suffering the fiery Tortures.

S I R,

YOU favoured your readers last month with an extract from a valuable publication, *The History of the North-American Indians, &c.* which displayed their barbarity to their captives, and the manner of devoting them to death. The following extract

from the same work, it is presumed will be equally instructive.

"About four years before the Shawano Indians were forced to remove from the late Savannah town, they took a Muskohge warrior, known by the name of "Old Scraney;" they

1775. bastinadoed him in the usual manner, and condemned him to the fiery torture. He underwent a great deal, without shewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he suffered not the least pain, and was formed beyond the common laws of nature. He told them, with a bold voice, that he was a very noted warrior, and gained most of his martial preferment at the expence of their nation, and was desirous of shewing them in the act of dying, that he was still as much superior to them, as when he headed his gallant countrymen against them. That although he had fallen into their power, in forfeiting the protection of the divine power, by some impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies; yet he had still so much remaining virtue, as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their despicable ignorant crowd could possibly do, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and would hand to him one of the red hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his request was granted. Then he suddenly seized one end of the red barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he forced his way through the armed and surprised multitude, and leaped down a prodigious steep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch, amidst a shower of bullets, from the commanding ground where Fort-Moore, or New Windsor-garrison stood, and though numbers of his eager enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got to a brambley swamp, and in that naked, mangled condition, reached his own country. He proved a sharp thorn in their side afterwards to the day of his death.

The Shawano also captivated a warrior of the Anantooeah, and put him to the stake, according to their usual cruel solemnities. Having unconcernedly suffered much sharp torture, he told them with scorn, they did not know how to punish a noted enemy, therefore he was willing to teach them, and would confirm the truth of his assertion, if they allow-

ed him the opportunity. Accordingly he requested them for a pipe and some tobacco, which was given him: as soon as he lighted it, he sat down, naked as he was, on the women's burning torches, that were within his circle, and continued smoking his pipe without the least discomposure—on this a head warrior leaped up, and said, they had seen plain enough, that he was a warrior, and not afraid of dying; nor should he have died, only that he was both spoiled by the fire, and devoted to it by their laws; however, though he was a very dangerous enemy, and his nation a treacherous people, it should appear they paid a regard to bravery, even in so great an enemy, who was marked over the body with war streaks, at the cost of many lives of their beloved kindred. And then by way of favour, he, with his friendly tomahawk, instantly put an end to all his pains—though the merciful but bloody instrument was ready some minutes before it gave the blow, yet I was assured, the spectators could not perceive the sufferer to change, either his posture, or his steady erect countenance in the least.

A party of the Senekah Indians came to war against the Katahba, bitter enemies to each other. In the woods, the former discovered a sprightly warrior belonging to the latter, hunting in their usual light dress. On his discovering them, he sprung off for a hollow rock, which stood four or five miles distant, as they intercepted him from running homeward. He was so extremely swift, and skilful with the gun, as to kill seven of them in a running fight, before they were able to surround and take him. They carried him to their country in sad triumph: but, though he had filled them with uncommon grief and shame, for the loss of so many of their kindred, yet, the love of martial virtue induced them to treat him during their long journey, with a great deal more civility, than if he had acted the part of a coward. The women and children, when they met him at their several towns, beat and whipped him in as severe a manner as the occasion required, according to their law of justice; and at last he was formally condemned to die by the

the fiery tortures. It might reasonably be imagined that what he had for some time gone through, by being fed with a scanty hand, a tedious march in pinions, lying at night on the bare ground, exposed to the changes of the weather, with his arms and legs extended in a pair of rough stocks, and suffering such punishments on his entering into their hostile towns, as a prelude to those sharp torments for which he was destined, would have so impaired his health, and affected his imagination, as to have sent him to his long sleep out of the way of any more sufferings. Probably, this would have been the case with the major part of white people, under similar circumstances; but I never knew this with any of the Indians: and this cool headed brave warrior did not deviate from their rough lessons of martial virtue, but acted his part so well, as to surprize and sorely vex his numerous enemies.

For, when they were taking him unpinioned, in their wild parade, to the place of torture, which lay near to a river, he suddenly dashed down those who stood in his way, sprung off and plunged into the water, swimming underneath, like an otter, only rising to take breath till he made the opposite shore. He now ascended the steep bank; but though he had good reason to be in a hurry, as many of the enemy were in the water, and others running every way, like blood hounds in pursuit of him, and the bullets flying around him, from the time he took to the river, yet his heart did not allow him to leave them abruptly, without taking leave in a formal manner, in return for the extraordinary favours they had done, and intended to do him. He first turned his backside toward them, and slapped it with his hand; then moving round, he put up the shrill war whoo whoop, as his last salute, till some more convenient opportunity offered, and darted off in the manner of a beast broke loose from its torturing enemies. He continued his speed so as to run by about midnight of the same day, as far as his eager

pursuers were two days in reaching. There he rested, till he happily discovered five of those Indians who had pursued him: he lay hid a little way off their camp, till they were sound asleep. Every circumstance of his situation occurred to him, and inspired him with heroism. He was naked, torn, and hungry, and his enraged enemies were come up with him. But there was now every thing to relieve his wants, and a fair opportunity to save his life, and get great honour, and sweet revenge, by cutting them off. Resolution, a convenient spot, and sudden surprize, would effect the main object of all his wishes and hopes. He accordingly crept towards them, took one of their tomahawks, and killed them all on the spot. He then chopped them to pieces, in as horrid a manner as savage fury could excite, both through national and personal resentment. He stripped off their scalps, clothed himself, took a choice gun, and as much ammunition and provisions as he could well carry in a running march. He set off afresh with a light heart, and did not sleep for several successive nights, only when he sat as usual a little before day, with his back to a tree. As it were by instinct, when he found he was free from the pursuing enemy, he made directly to the place where he had killed seven of his enemies, and was taken by them for the fiery torture. He digged them up, scalped them, burned their bodies to ashes, and went home in safety with singular triumph. Other of his pursuing enemies came on the evening of the second day to the camp of their dead people, when the sight gave them a greater shock than they had ever known before. In their chilled war council, they concluded, that, as he had done such surprizing things in his defence before he was captivated, and since that, in his naked condition, and was now well armed, if they continued the pursuit, he would spoil them all, for he surely was an enemy wizard. And therefore they returned home.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Description of a Spanish popular Entertainment,

Generally known by the name of a BULL-FIGHT. Extracted from Twiss's Travels.

I Had the satisfaction I had so long desired, of seeing a bull-fight, of which spectacle I had formed very erroneous ideas. As there has been no modern account of it published in the English language, excepting by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Baretti, and those accounts differ greatly from what I saw both in Port St. Mary and in Cadiz, I shall endeavour to describe them exactly as they were exhibited. Mr. Clarke had an opportunity of seeing a *fiesta de toros*, which I never had; this signifies *bull-feast*, and is only celebrated on extraordinary occasions, such as a coronation, the birth of an heir to the crown, the marriages of the royal family, &c. Those which I saw are termed *regocijos de toros*, *bull-rejoicings*. In Port St. Mary there are annually ten, in Cadiz twelve, in Seville four, in Granada four, and in Madrid and Aranjuez each six, on the Sundays of the months of June, July, and August, because the bulls will not fight except during the hot season.

The amphitheatre of Port St. Mary, as well as that of Cadiz, is entirely built of wood, and of no better architecture than the scaffoldings at Tyburn. At four in the afternoon I secured one of the best places, paying fifteen reals, or three shillings and four pence. Those on the side which is exposed to the sun, are only ten reals, and the lowest places are six pence each. The amphitheatre was soon filled, the boxes with ladies and gentlemen full dressed, and the benches underneath with the mob: the *coup d'oeil* was very pleasing, especially by reason of its novelty. If women acted consistently, it were to be wondered at how those who would either faint, or feign to faint, at the sight of a frog, a spider, &c. can delight in spectacles so barbarous as these are, where they are certain of seeing a number of bulls expire in agonies,

horses with their bellies ripped open, men tossed on the beasts horns, or trampled to death, and every species of cruelty exhibited; but, as they do not act consistently, the wonder ceases: the greater the barbarity, and the more the bloodshed, the greater enjoyment they testify, clapping their hands, waving their handkerchiefs, and hallooing, the more to enrage the bull. I have seen some women throw handfuls of nuts into the area of combat, in hopes of causing the men who fight the bull on foot to fall over them. But as no general rule is without its exceptions, I own with pleasure, that I am acquainted with many Spanish ladies, who never were present at a bull-fight, neither did they intend ever to see one*. The governor of the city having seated himself in his box, the men who were to fight the bulls made him their obedience; the area was then cleared of the mob, by a company of soldiers, who placed themselves just within the rails, which are breast high. Ten bulls, which is the fixed number, were to be killed. Three men on horseback were to encounter the bull; these are called *picadores*, jockeys: besides these, were four men who were to fight on foot; these they term *vanderilleros*, flag-bearers, and three *matadores*, slayers. These are all butchers, cattle-drivers, &c. trained up from their youth to, and who gain their livelihood by this perilous profession: the first are paid between three and four pounds each, every day on which they fight; the second have half that sum; but the last, by being most exposed to danger, and more dexterity being required of them, are allowed ten or twelve pounds each. Seventy or eighty horses are kept in readiness in an adjacent stable: each of these beasts is of the value of about five or six pounds; as they are often killed, and almost always maimed, these answer the

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May 1775.
* The Reverend Mr. Clarke says, that he saw "ladies feasting with these bloody scenes those eyes which were intended only to be exercised in softer cruelties."

the purpose sufficiently. The saddles have a high Peak before and behind, without which it would be impossible to sit on the horses, which are with great difficulty made to face the bull; sometimes they tremble with terror, rear up, kick, and are ungovernable: they are then obliged to have a handkerchief tied over their eyes, especially those which have been wounded in some former combat. Their riders wear a kind of breeches and boots made of very thick buff leather, more impenetrable than even the *bottes fortes* of the French postillions, but supple; these are to prevent the bull's horns from goring the man so easily as they might otherwise do; strong spurs are fastened to their heels. They are dressed in a waistcoat and short cloak, a broad brimmed hat on their heads, tied by a ribbon under their chins: their left hand manages the reins, and in their right they have a lance as thick as the wrist, and ten feet long, armed with a broad iron blade of a foot in length, but which is, by a thong twisted round it, prevented from entering more than a hand's breadth into the bull's body. The footmen wear light jackets and a long cloak; they have each a small dart in their hands, with a barbed point; the dart is ornamented with cut paper, like fly traps: there are baskets full of these darts behind the balustrades, as the men frequently use half a dozen a piece to each bull, which, when dead, is dragged away with all the darts sticking in its body. The *mata-dores* are habited in the same manner as the last mentioned, and likewise amuse themselves by striking darts into the bulls.

Every thing being ready, the bulls remained to be driven across the area from the stables where they were, to a smaller stable behind the amphitheatre, where each was to be kept apart. The first stable was not far from the amphitheatre, and a wall of boards six feet high was put up the whole way the bulls were to pass. At a quarter past four the ten bulls were led into the area, in order to be put into the stables at the opposite door; a man on foot led a tame ox, which had been bred with the bulls before, to decoy them into these: they followed the ox very quietly; but they do not always do

so. The three horsemen placed themselves at some distance, one on each side of, and the other opposite to the door at which the bull was to enter: a trumpet was then sounded as a signal to let a bull in, and the man who opened the door got behind it immediately.

During this last quarter of an hour the bulls had been teased by pricking them in the backs: this is done by persons placed on the ceiling of the stables, which was low, and consisted only of a plank laid here and there, and between those planks was space enough to use any instrument for that purpose. The bulls were distinguished by a small knot of ribbon fixed to their shoulder, the different colours of which shew where they were bred, which is known by the advertisements.

The bull made at the first horseman, who received it on the point of the spear, held in the middle tight to his side, and passing under his arm pit, which making a wide gash in the bull's shoulder, occasioned it to draw back, the blood running in torrents: the force with which the bull ran at the man was so great, that the shock had nearly overset him and his horse. It was then another man's turn to wound the bull, as only one is to cope with it at a time. They are never allowed to attack the bull, but must wait the animal's approach. The bull trotted into the middle of the area, and stared about, frightened by the clapping and hallooing of the multitude. The man on horseback always facing the beast, and turning when it turned; it then ran at the horse, and got another wound in the breast, and a third from the next horseman it attacked. It was now become mad with pain, the blood issuing from its mouth in streams, and faintness made it stagger, its eyes flashed fury, it pawed up the ground and lashed its sides with its tail; its breath was impetuously discharged like smoke from its nostrils; so that its head appeared as if in a mist. A trumpet then sounded, which was the signal for the horsemen to retire; and the men on foot began their attack, sticking barbed darts into every part of its body; the torture they inflicted made the bull leap from the ground and run furiously at one of the men.

jumped aside; the bull then turned to another man, who had just stuck a dart into its back: this man ran to his heels, and leaped over the bull, where he was safe: in this manner all the men continued tormenting the bull, who could hardly stand through loss of blood. The trumpet then sounded again, upon which the *matador* appeared, with a cloak extended on a short stick in his left hand, and in his right a two-edged sword, the blade of which was flat, four inches broad, and a yard long; he stood still, and at the moment the bull, in the agonies of despair and death, made at him, he plunged the sword into the spine behind the beast's horns, which instantly made it drop down dead. If the *matador* misses his aim, and cannot defend himself with the cloak, he loses his life, and the bull exerts all its remaining strength with an almost inconceivable fury*. The dead bull was immediately dragged out of the area by three horses on full gallop, whose traces were fastened to its horns. A quarter of an hour was elapsed, which is the time allowed for the murder of each bull, five minutes to the horsemen, five to the footmen, and five to the slayer.

Another bull was then let in: this was the wildest and most furious of any ever saw. The horseman missed his aim, and the bull thrust its horns into the horse's belly, making the bowels hang out: the horse became ungovernable, so that the man was obliged to dismount and abandon it to the bull, who pursued it round the area, till at last the horse fell, and expired. Four other horses were successively killed by this bull, which, till then, had only received slight wounds, though one of the horses had kicked its jaw to pieces. One of the horsemen broke his spear in the bull's neck, and horse and rider fell to the ground; the rider broke his leg, and was carried off. The footmen then fell to work again, and afterwards the *matador* put an end to the life of this valiant animal, whose strength and courage were unavailing to save it. The third bull killed two horses, goring them under

the belly, so that the intestines hung trailing on the ground. The seventh bull likewise killed two horses. In this manner were ten bulls massacred, and the whole concluded in two hours and a half. The bulls' flesh was immediately sold to the populace at ten quartos per pound, which is about three-pence.

When the last bull had been sufficiently wounded by the horsemen, the mob were allowed to enter the area; they attacked the bull on all sides, and killed it with their knives and daggers. The bull sometimes tosses some of these fellows over its head. The Spanish bulls are shaped like English oxen; their horns are very long, and they never bellow, or make the least noise when they fight.

The foot-combatants are not exposed to much danger; their security depends upon their cloaks, which they fling on the bull's head when pursued by it, and by that means evade the animal, which always shuts its eyes before it pushes. Much of their safety is likewise owing to their number; because when the bull runs at one man, another attacks it behind, and makes it turn. Some of these fellows will wait the bull's coming, and then purposely fall flat down, when the beast runs over them, and spends its fury in the air. Some cast their hats on the ground, which diverts the bull from the pursuit. Some bulls will not fight at all: but of those which do, each has its peculiar manner. I afterwards saw several of the former; the populace cried out, '*los perros, los perros,*' 'the dogs, the dogs;' upon which three bull-dogs were let loose, and in a moment seized the bull by the nostrils, with a fierceness equal, if not superior to that of the English dogs; they pinned it to the ground, and then the *matador* killed it, by striking a small dagger into the spine behind the horns; the dogs could not be forced to quit their hold, even though the bull was dead, till their masters had almost strangled them by twisting ropes round their necks. These dogs are of the breed of those which the Spaniards carried with them

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* When the *matador* succeeds in killing the bull by a single thrust, the populace throw money to him: I saw a Spanish nobleman sling a gold piece of three hundred reals, three pounds six shillings and eight pence, into the area for him, on one of these occasions.

them when they conquered America, and by means of which they so barbarously caused the natives to be torn to pieces.

The bulls skins are generally pierced with so many holes, or wounds, that they might be compared to sieves. Sometimes a bull leaps over the rails among the people; but this unwelcome visitor is soon killed, being entangled between the benches. The horsemen always endeavour to place themselves fronting the bull, rather towards its left side, when they can the better direct the lance, which they have in their right hand. The next day being a festival, I saw another bull-fight, which was performed in the same manner, but the ten bulls were not so quiet when they crossed the amphitheatre before the combat began: irritated by the noise of the multitude, they wreaked their vengeance on the man who led the tame ox: they tossed him on their horns from one to another for several minutes: the fellow however escaped with life, but terribly wounded. Nine of the bulls went at last into the stable,

but the tenth attacking the horsemen, was dispatched in the usual way by all the combatants successively. The bulls sometimes halt, and smell at the blood which flows on the ground; and often when they have advanced half way in their career, they stop short, and survey the man on horseback calmly, whereupon they seem to collect courage, and then their fury redoubles. Sometimes the horse and the bull are both seen standing on their hind legs, leaning against each other, the cavalier's spear being in the bull's neck; but as this animal is the heavier of the two, its weight always preponderates, so that the horse has no means of escaping but by flight, and the bull is so swift in pursuing, that it will follow a horse on full gallop three or four times round the arena without losing ground, and with its horns touching the horse's buttock. I observed that almost all the male spectators smoked *segars* during the whole time; they carried flints, steels, and a kind of tinder, called *yisca*, which consists of white filaments of a certain plant, to light their tobacco with *.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Paris, Feb. 20, 1775.

I Have long been a correspondent to your Magazine, and my removal to a distant country has not yet induced me to forget it. Believe me, I still peruse it with pleasure, and have the same inclination as ever to throw in my mite to support it.

I was lately indulged with a sight of the curiosities contained in the French king's cabinet. Among these, the silver shield of Scipio Africanus particularly attracted my attention, not so much on account of its antiquity, as the desire I had to know by what means it came there, and what was the history engraven on it. I have since been fully informed of these particulars, and as many of your readers may not be acquainted therewith, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the following.

Scipio Africanus, having taken the

city of Carthage by storm, made a great number of prisoners of both sexes. Among these was a young woman of such singular beauty, that she attracted the attention of every one. Scipio, being desirous of knowing to whom she belonged, and being informed, among other particulars, that she was to have been shortly married to Allucius, prince of the Celtiberians, he sent to that young nobleman, desiring his attendance, and that he would bring with him the parents of that beautiful prisoner.

As Scipio had been told that Allucius loved her to excess, the Spanish nobleman no sooner appeared before him, than the generous conqueror thus addressed him: "Both of us are young, which empowers me to speak to you the more freely. I was assured by those who brought me the fair captive,

* Many Spaniards smoke tobacco shred fine and wrapt up in a small piece of paper, which they light: this method of smoking they call "chupar tabaco en papel."

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tive, that you loved her tenderly, and her beauty leaves me no room to doubt of it. I therefore resolved to act the same part by you as I myself should expect at your hands in a like situation. The object of your heart, since her falling into my hands, has enjoyed as much security as she possibly could, had she continued with her parents; and I have reserved her as a present for you, worthy of the giver and receiver. The only return I expect for this favour is, that you will become a friend to the Romans; and if you consider me as an honest man, such as my uncle and my father have appeared to this very province, be assured there are many more such in Rome; and that there is no people in the universe from whom you have more to dread as enemies, or esteem as friends."

While Allucius stood motionless and astonished at this uncommon generosity in an enemy, the friends of the lovely maiden laid at the feet of Scipio a very large sum of money, which they had brought to purchase her ransom, but which they now offered him as a present. Scipio at first refused it; but, being obliged by repeated entreaties to accept it, he at last consented. Then turning round to Allucius, "I add (said he) to the fortune you have to expect from your father-in-law this

sum, which you will please to accept as a nuptial present."

This young prince, ravished with the generosity and politeness of Scipio, published throughout his territories the praises of so generous a conqueror. "There is come into Spain (said he) a young hero resembling the Gods, who conquers every thing, but less by the force of his arms, than by the charms of his virtue, and the nobleness of his soul." He instantly raised troops in those parts that were subject to him, and soon afterwards joined Scipio with a corps of fourteen hundred cavaliers.

Allucius, to perpetuate the sense of his gratitude, afterwards caused this generous action of Scipio to be curiously engraved on a silver shield, of which Allucius made him a present—a present infinitely more valuable and glorious than all his treasures and his triumphs.

This shield, which Scipio took with him on his return to Rome, was lost, with part of his baggage, in passing the Rhine, and remained in that river till the year 1665, when some fishermen found it. It is now in the cabinet of the French king, where I had the pleasure of viewing it; and, tho' it is much defaced by time, it is certainly a very great curiosity.

Your humble servant, VIATOR.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman at Versailles, from his Friend in London, dated April 9, 1775.

FRRIENDSHIP for you, my dear sir, and regard for every branch of your family has often produced interesting conversations between us, particularly on the subject of your son's education, to which you have devoted so much of your time, and, I think, too much of your attention: I wish it may answer your expectation.

He is a youth of uncommon parts, and you are using all means to improve them, so that he may be an ornament to his family, and useful to his country.

Now, my dear friend, I must take the liberty to observe, that you began with him by then he was six years old, and before he was seven you expected he would attend to his learning as

much as if he was twelve or fourteen. His uncommon capacity encouraged you, and your putting him so forward caused me to reflect much on the subject, and the result of my reflections I will now take the liberty to lay before you.

The faculties of youth are often overstrained by putting them upon exertions disproportioned to their strength. Knowledge should be obtained by the free spontaneous exertion of the natural powers; otherways it is all forced. Health is often sacrificed by the body being deprived of its requisite exercise, the temper hurt by frequent contradiction, and the vigour of the mind by overstraining. "The age of cheerfulness and gaiety

is spent in tears, punishment, and slavery, and this to answer no other end but to make a child a man some years before nature intended he should be one*. There is a kind of education, if a child has parts, which your son has, that will produce a man at fifteen with his character and manners perfectly formed; but he is a little man; his faculties are cramped, and he is incapable of further improvement.

By a different culture he might not arrive, perhaps, at his full maturity until twenty-five, which is said to be the case of our famed Dean Swift, but then he would be by far the superior man, bold, active and vigorous, with all his powers capable of exertion.

I long since intended giving you my thoughts on this subject, and am now impelled to it, on reading Lord Chesterfield's entertaining letter to his son, which probably you have seen. They are in four octavo volumes, much read, and greatly admired by the many: some have condemned part of them, as striking at morality, for which his lordship is certainly very reprehensible, but in order for you to comprehend what is meant as objectionable, I will, if I have time, copy a summary of his lordship's principles, as far as it respects morals, under the title of *Lord Chesterfield's Creed*.

I think his lordship partial to your nation. If I was a Frenchman I suppose I should not think him so. On the subject of his son's education (which

* See the comparative view of the state and faculties of men by the late excellent Dr. Gregory.

is the occasion of this letter) I may perhaps, differ with many of my countrymen and fair countrywomen. What I mean respects chiefly his first volume, where he begins his correspondence with a child not five years old, and before he hath attained his ninth year, he expects him to be well read in the *Greek and Latin classics*, ancient and modern history, geography, chronology, and to be a Greek and Latin poet.

The boy had parts, and my lord gave him every advantage, by appointing him the best masters and tutors. What was the consequence? Why he was a *little man* at twenty-five or, as some have called him, a *heavy, stupid, awkward* fellow; which tends to prove what I said more at large, that the vigour of the mind may be constrained in early years by too much application.

Nature hath bestowed on children that gaiety and cheerfulness, which leads them to those exercises which strengthen the body, and consequently the mind; laying the foundation of a robust constitution, and a vigorous display of natural abilities, as well mental as corporeal.

Shall I, or is it necessary to, make an apology for this freedom? No, if you permit me to repeat that old but very true tale of being, my dear sir,

Your affectionate friend,
and obliged humble servant,

E. B.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

ST. Patrick's Day, or the Scheming Lieutenant, a new farce of two acts, was, on Tuesday the second of May, performed for Mr. Clinch's benefit.

We have repeatedly observed that whatever pieces are presented on a benefit night, are in no degree fair objects of public criticism, from being intended chiefly for the entertainment of the actor or actress's particular friends.—It is perhaps well for

the author of St. Patrick's Day, that such is the public idea; for his canvas is certainly filled with the likenesses of no one human creature in existence. The prologue promises a high feast to the sons and daughters of *fun*; and it cannot be denied that the writer of the farce has contrived to keep the word with them: though it is not altogether so clear as might be without whether the laugh his scenes excite is a laugh of applause or ridicule.

☞ The extracts from Braganza will be taken notice of in our next.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is nothing more contrary to the genius and spirit of Christianity, than *persecution*: nor is there any thing more irrational. To take away either a man's life, or liberty, or property, because his understanding is not of the same capacity with mine, is as absurd as to destroy or impoverish another, because his body is not of the same length or bulk. This is now generally allowed in England: and upon this principle most men are going out for liberty of conscience for themselves. This indeed has been a professed principle among Protestants from the time of the Reformation: and it was the Reformation itself founded, and upon this principle alone, can it be justified. But it is no uncommon thing for men to act contrary to their professed principles: the very persons who have decried persecution when themselves were oppressed, have too frequently become persecutors in their turn when they have had the power. Even some of the reformers themselves are not free from this blot. The very men who considered one of the marks of Antichrist, to be "*persecution*," did themselves persecute some who differed from them. The confessions which were published in the several reformed churches, and the conformity which was required, prove that they were not destitute of the *old leaven*. The consequence of which was, that if any differed from the established faith in ever so small a degree, he was an object of persecution. Of the truth of this, our own history can produce many instances. The severe laws, enacted in the infancy of the Reformation against nonconformity, are sufficient witnesses: nor were these laws dormant and unexecuted. Many excellent persons suffered the penalties during the reigns of Elizabeth, the James's and the Charles's. So violent was the persecution against nonconformists, that multitudes were obliged to find a retreat in the uncultivated wastes of America, whither they fled from the iron hand of op-

pression, to enjoy the sweets of liberty, and worship their Maker as they thought his oracles required.

Little would one think to find persecution there. Surely those who had fled from oppression, and sought freedom in so distant and wild a land, must feel a generous sympathy with all who sought the same privilege, or rather right, which they themselves claimed. If for nonconformity they fled, who would dream of non-indulgence to nonconformists among themselves! But, amazing as it may appear, *nonconformists persecuted nonconformists*! Even the inhabitants of New England became so strenuous for *uniformity in religion*, that some who could not comply with the majority were obliged, for the sake of freedom of religious sentiment, to leave the Massachusetts colony, and plant themselves in a new soil. Hence the provinces of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. Some were driven from the original colony for maintaining that the civil magistrate had no right over the speculative opinions of mankind—but their being enemies to persecution, could not prevent their being persecuted. As liberality of sentiment has of late greatly increased, one would expect to find this principle of the first founders of *Providence*, now almost universal, especially in England, and more especially amongst the descendants of the persecuted nonconformists. But as it was in the beginning so it is now, but I hope will not always be.

At present too much of the same spirit remains, if we may judge by the late account in your Magazine of the proceedings of the London dissenting ministers. At the very time their leaders, *the committee*, are endeavouring to obtain liberty for themselves, they show the teeth and talons of persecution against others, and even against their own brethren. Else why do they not act upon the principle of the Rhode Islanders, and manifest themselves to have some regard to the golden rule of Christianity, so contrary to all

all oppression? But perhaps they have forgotten there is such a rule as "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." What makes me think they have forgotten it, is, they apply to parliament only for just so much liberty in religion, as will suit themselves: they earnestly endeavour to have the rod of persecution taken down from its place, over their own heads, at the same time they know that there are many of their nonconforming-brethren, not included in this application, over whom that rod, which they so dread, will continue to shake, and whom it will threaten more than before. These brethren have as much right to be delivered from fear as they.—They desired to be included in their application, but this small favour is refused to them:—and refused too it seems with pale cheeks, gnashing teeth, and flashing eyes, which generally indicate inward malice and hatred, and presage that if these men had it in their power, (though they write very prettily on toleration and against persecution for themselves) they would be as intolerant as any. From the little I know of them, I should dread their power had they any, and heartily pray God they may never sit on that bench by whose influence, they say, their bill was damned. I fear did they obtain

what they now wish, it would be converted by some of them into an engine of persecution. Their non-subscribing brethren would probably be the objects of their resentment, and the petitioners for liberty be the first to inform.—But this must not be thought to be the disposition of all, or even of most of the dissenting ministers. No, I hope better things, and am credibly informed that there are many both in city and country who are far from wishing to persecute others, that they will not join in an application to parliament for any thing short of *free toleration*, including all who are not enemies to the state. These manifest a spirit widely different from the former. I hope the others are few compared with them. Some few aspiring spirits must always be expected in all parties, and generally those who have the least reason and dullest understanding, endeavour to make up their deficiency, by detraction, overbearing and force. The clearer a man's intellects, and more refined his sentiments, the more liberal will be his disposition, and the more generous his behaviour. Therefore it is that Christianity, the most exalted and refined religion, is so contrary to persecution, and on this account among many others, your correspondent, who is an enemy to all intolerance and persecution, glories in the name,

CHRISTIAN

New Discoveries of the RUSSIANS.

(Illustrated with an accurate Map.)

BY the history of Kamtschatka, and an account of the new northern Archipelago, discovered in the seas of Kamtschatka and Anadir (lately published) it seems as if Russia will have the honour of ascertaining the true connection between the ancient and the new world. It is remarkable, that at the very time when the English and French discovered islands in the South Seas, which were before totally unknown; the Russians, from the year 1764 to 1767, discovered new lands in the utmost limits of the North, and found a cluster of inhabited islands unknown to them and all the world.—Islands so many

in number, as justly to deserve the name of a new Archipelago, fill up the intermediate space between Asia and America, from the 40th to the 70th degree.

In our review of the publication we gave a general description of the new discoveries, with an account of Kanaha, one of the islands, and the manner of the inhabitants living. convey fuller information, the following account of two other of the islands is extracted from the above interesting work.

Kodjak appears to be a pretty island, on which is seen a ridge of mountains, with high tops, pro-

210 215 220 225 London May. May. 1775.

NORTH
AMERICA

Great
Continent
Stachan
Nitada.

Alaschka I.

Kutschuk I.

Hukidan I.

Panailok I.

Schihautani I.

Nadiyak
okla Lapid.

Lnaska I.

Cap of
S^t Ermogena

S^t Dolmats M.

ARCHIPELAGO

THE
NORTHERN
ARCHIPELAGO
or New Discover'd Islands
in the SEAS of
KAMTSCHATKA
& ANADIR.

T. Bowen sc.

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is seen a ridge of
high tops, project-
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Tchuktshi

NORTH AMERICA

Great Continent
Stachan
Nitada

Alafchka I.

Saliw Sw.
Kresta

SEA OF

ANADIR

ARCHIPELAGO

NORTHERN

THE
NORTHERN
ARCHIPELAGO
or New Discover'd Islands
in the SEAS of
KAMTSCHATKA
& ANADIR.

T. Bowen sc.

London May 1775

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ing here and there. In the middle part of the island are vallies and plains, and a navigable river, of a considerable breadth and depth. The mouth of this river forms a bay, fit to admit shipping. Another smaller river issues from a lake to the northward, and flows southward, for the space of about four wersts into the sea. The lake seems to be about six wersts long, a werst broad, and from ten to fifteen fathom deep. In this river many sorts of fish come from the sea into the lake, and are caught in great quantities; such as large porigeons, herrings, five or six Werstochs * long, haddocks, soles, and salmon, and several other species, known only in these waters, and called Kischutsch, Chaiko, Pestraiki, Paltuschina, &c.

This island is inhabited by a people absolutely unknown hitherto, who call themselves Kanagyft. To all appearance these islanders are numerous; for they appeared in great numbers on the coast. They seem to be an indolent and brutish people, who will submit to no ruler, and shew no respect to each other. The dress of these people consists of the under garment above described, made of dark coloured, brown and red fox-skins; also of the skins of beavers, seals, and elks, and the speckled field-mouse, (*Mus Sitellus*) which they call Jewraschki or Suslik: how and where they catch these animals, we could not learn. In winter they wear on their feet a kind of long shoes, called Torpases, made of reindeer-skin, sewed with Kamisch †. They wear no stockings nor breeches, but a variety of caps, which they make in many different fashions, according to their fancy. Their common weapons are bows and arrows, lances and spears, made of reindeer's bones, and heads of hard black stone, with which they likewise make the points of their lances. As soon as these people perceived us, they wanted to attack us, after their brutish custom, to rob and murder us. They were particularly spiteful against all people that come from the district of Kamtschatka; and, in general, they

are dangerous to all strangers who approach their island. They live in Jurts or cellars under ground, where there does not appear the least cleanliness, as in the huts of the Kamtschadales. By way of ornament, they bore their under lip, where they hang fine bones of beasts and birds, as other nations wear ornaments to their ears. They commonly paint their faces with red, blue, and other colours. The men bear wooden shields, which they call Kujaki. They go out to sea, either alone or two or three together, in their baidars, which are light, small and long boats, made of sea-dog's skin. They have likewise large baidars, in which more people can sit. They live chiefly upon the fish they call Paltusina, and stock-fish or haddock, which they catch in the sea with hooks made of bone. They are very dexterous at catching the river fish with their Tshirings, which are nets or bags, that they weave with strings or threads. All these fish they eat raw. Besides these they catch a good quantity of beavers, sea cows, cat-fish (*Suitschi*) and dog fish; but, on the rivers, otters, brown and grey foxes, ermines, bears, and beautiful speckled and tabby mice, called Jewraschki. As to birds, they have on this island all sorts of storks, ducks, ravens, magpies, &c. but no particular kinds have been observed. The berries that grow there in great plenty are, hurts, Schicksas, cranberries, sloes, Toloknjanka and Sarana. Their woods are chiefly the alder-tree, birch, and several sorts of willows.

The island of Umanak, which had already been discovered in the former navigation, is full three hundred wersts in compass. No woods are to be found there. What grows there, is the same thick reed, or sea-grass, as in Kamtschatka. The rivers that flow from the lakes are but small. Both in this and the island of Unalaschka, before discovered, as also throughout our new Northern Archipelago, the inhabitants have no notion of any religion; and in their darkness, only believe in witchcraft.

The men wear upper and under garments

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* The sixteenth part of an Arsebine, or one inch and an half English measure.
† Kamisch is a kind of reed, the fibres of which they draw out into threads.

garments of skins of the Uril and Arjen*, &c. the women wear the same clothing, only theirs are mostly made of the skins of beasts; namely, of the beaver and cat-fish, sewed together with the sinews of the Sjutscha. A man has as many wives as he pleases, or as he can afford to keep; but he often trades with them different ways: for instance, if one man is in possession of something that another has a fancy for, he lets him have it for a wife or two. They do the same with their children, especially with their boys. They feed upon the flesh of several animals, and commonly eat it raw; sometimes they roast or boil it. Their manner of doing it is this: they heap up some stones, which they bind on all sides with clay, light a fire underneath, then lay some sticks across the top, on which they put their meat or fish to broil. They catch the Paltusina and stock-fish, both in winter and summer, with bone hooks, fastened to a string: the larger fish they shoot with arrows. The whales which the sea casts on shore are a great addition to their provision. Some years the berries called Schicksa will grow there; and some years none at all. When the sea fails to throw up the customary supply, they live upon the common sea-mussels, &c. Wherever any one has fixed his habitation, nobody else dares to hunt or fish in the neighbourhood, nor appropriate to himself what the sea has cast up, unless he has previously agreed with him for a part of the produce. If a man happens, on his way or in hunting, to come upon another man's territory, he must take up his lodging in their baidars, unless he is a relation, for in that case he takes him into his hut. As they do not constantly reside in one place, their numbers cannot be exactly ascertained. The men, and women too, cut their hair before, and some all round, and tie it up in a bunch behind; but if they are in affliction, or meet with any mischance, they let it hang down carelessly. They bore the upper lip of the young children of

both sexes, under the nostrils, where they hang several sorts of stones, and whitened fish-bones, or the bones of other animals: they wear the same finery by way of ear-rings. They make their baidars with the skins of beasts, chiefly of sea-cows, which are very large. They are of different lengths, some even six fathom. They will hold thirty or forty persons, with their wives and children: they row them with oars on both sides, like boats, but without a rudder. They have likewise smaller baidars, with oars on both sides. Their weapons consist of bows and arrows, about archine and a half long. The point of their arrows are made with indurated bones, and some with sharp-pointed stones. They likewise make spears of wooden lances which they call Kijati. There are no woods on this island. They build their jurts after the manner of Kamtschatka, with the larch, fir, and other wood, which is driven by the sea to their coast with this difference only, that in these, the flooring is not so strongly laid with earth as in the others. They cover the roof with grass, which they lay on fresh every year. In the jurts they live, till the pales rot, the length of time, and are in danger of being crushed by the pressure of the roof. They are frequently from ten, fifteen, to thirty fathom long, and commonly four fathom broad: the largest are carried up to two or three fathom high. In the smaller jurts there are from two to five windows or openings; and in the larger ones, sometimes ten. Behind, or adjoining to these great jurts, they commonly build a few small ones, which serve as houses of office. They have no fire-place in their jurts; but when the cold is very intense, they kindle a little heap of dried grass in the middle of the yurt, and warm their hands and legs, and their upper and under garments. Then they lie down to sleep upon the dry grass, covering themselves with their warm cloths: for these people know of no other bedding.

* The Uril (*Corvus Aquaticus*) is a kind of water-raven, not unlike the crow, it is esteemed as a dainty. See Krascheninnikoff's description of Kamtschatka vol. 1. p. 334.—The Arjen, *Otulus Arcticus*, (*Lumme dictus Wormis*) is a large sort of black and white duck, which are found in innumerable flocks on the rocky islands: their skin serves to make clothes and furs. See Krascheninnikoff vol. 2. p. 300.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FROM the nature of your publication, *variety* is the feast to which I invite your customers.—To invite, to please, to moralize, is your mode of operation. I have had, indeed, a kind of natural affection for the London Magazine, from the number of years I have been accustomed to peruse its pages, and being an idle, dissipated (and you will perhaps add, dissipated) individual, I have resolved to solicit your assistance, at least as far as my hint goes, in the service of your readers: frankly and faithfully proposing that the moment you can procure an abler hand at a *medley piece*, to employ my pen, to be cut and trimmed to the exact taste of such my subscribers.

Should you accept my offer, I must tell you it must be accepted on certain conditions, viz. that my name, my rank and condition (let my labours excite what curiosity they may in those particulars) shall remain secret, though my claims for such indulgence should be communicated. Whether my situation be exalted or obscure, is of no importance to you, provided I perform to your satisfaction, and I am agreeable to the public. Thus, like, you will find me writing now to the heads of the men, now to the hearts of the women, according to the tenour or complexion

of my subject. You probably by this time wish me to recollect, that every detached parcel in your literary store-house, has its particular title. The recollection, Sir, has not escaped me. But having too much pride to call my work one thing, and prove it another, I own it has cost me some hours care to hit off a suitable one. At the conclusion of each Magazine, you give your friends, &c. what you entitle *monthly occurrences*, *alias* an arrangement of news as well foreign as domestic, together with births, marriages, &c. &c. that is to say, the simple facts. What I propose is, to supply the deficiencies of this periodical catalogue, by collecting whatever is curious or exemplary, ridiculous or amiable, mysterious or magnanimous in the characters, and living changes and channels, if I may so express myself, of the world in general, under the following heads:—

Fashion, scandal, frolic, court, city, country, valour, oeconomy, spleen, love, matrimony, religion, intrigue, humanity, &c. &c. &c.

As occasion may offer, or circumstances require, having sufficiently introduced myself, I will submit my first essay, beginning with what appears to be the most interesting of all public subjects—*fashions*, to your candid consideration, announcing it as follows:

POLITE OCCURRENCES, for May 1775.
F A S H I O N S.

"Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute."

For some time past have been fluctuating in this article, as to it impossible to ascertain the mode—various ladies were adorned, and though commonly frequently to lament that the and beautiful should be unmindful of the important truth, that when indebted to art, they owe the unspeakable obligations to nature. Yet the extravagance was not to mistake deformity for ornament within a lately elapsed period. In days of old, the first woman

in the kingdom (from being supposed to be the best informed) led the fashions. As the queen, so her whole court, and all the higher ranks of the public, were habited: from the celebrated ruff of the good queen *Bess*, down to the elegant head dress of the amiable queen *Caroline*.

But customs we are told change with times.—Her present majesty displays infinite taste, no less in the disposition of her jewels, than the disposition of her hair.—The toupee is suited to the length and breadth of her face,

and whilst it fulfills every intention of nature as to ornament, answers every purpose of convenience by being within size, light and well placed. Her majesty's cap is also judiciously chosen, neither so diminutive as to be nearly invisible, nor of such a magnitude as to bury the features of the wearer—but how vain examples of wisdom, when it is the *ton* to be ridiculous! and how unavailing the broadest hint of propriety, where the resolution is to be absurd! Instead therefore of the lovely figures that were wont to meet our eyes in places of polite resort, a confused *plumage* confounds the handsome and the homely, and it requires diligent scrutiny to pronounce with precision respecting either the one or the other.

There is indeed a malicious report now in circulation, that our fair country women, eager to be any thing but English, and exulting to be any thing new, have adopted the fashions of Otaheite, as Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks have imported them. Feathers on that island are esteemed of the highest value; blue, green, red, yellow—in proportion to the contrast, the acquisition is valuable, and the whose nodding honours are most like the rainbow for variegation, is conceived the richest and happiest of her sex. Having got thus far, the next expected step is the introduction of other Otaheitean ornaments, as for example the *nose*, from which in that country depends the teeth of their best beloved friends and relations, whether living or dead, as is most agreeable to their choice. Accordingly, many persons of rank, it is said, have already given orders to their jewellers to provide them ornaments so nicely resembling teeth, as to be mistaken for such, and will without doubt be found a capital improvement, in the present system of decoration.

It is, however, in my opinion, right that the manners and the dress should correspond: the Otaheitean ladies are airy, bold and free, no affected delicacy of language, no forbidding reserve of conduct; to live and to love, comprehends their whole scheme of felicity; and as in their idea to revel is only another word for the former, to adorn themselves the grand incentive of the latter—to feast and to dress

is the beginning and end of all their care and wishes.

There is much probability I confess in the above report; but many men, many minds: a very ingenious acquaintance of mine will have it, that this feathering of heads is of Turkish invention, and that the ladies (as the Turkish faith must be a comfortable one in the present age, for creature without souls can never be accountable for their actions) will soon prove themselves the votaries of Mahomet both in appearance and reality.

But malice avaunt! the loveliest part of the creation shall soon resume their native loveliness, and our future essays on this subject deal out lessons of instruction to the ignorant, of correction to the erroneous, and of example to those who honour us so far as to constitute our page the regulator of their fashionable *habillée*.

THE COURT.

“On Friday the *fifth* of May the majesties, together with the whole royal family, removed to Kew for the Summer season.” It may perhaps be an unpleasing thing to our readers, to be presented with a sketch of the mode of living observed by their majesties.

At six in the morning they rise, and enjoy the two succeeding hours, while they call their *own*; at eight the prince of Wales, the bishop of Osnaburgh, the princess royal, and prince William and Henry, are brought from their several houses, to Kew house for breakfast with their illustrious relations. At nine, their younger children attend to lisp or smile their good-morrows, and whilst the five eldest are closely applying to their tasks, the little ones and their nurses pass the whole morning in Richmond Gardens.

The king and queen frequently amuse themselves with sitting in a room while the children dine, and once a week, attended by the whole offspring in pairs, make the little lightful tour of Richmond Gardens. In the afternoon the queen works, the king reads to her, and whatever charms, ambition or folly may receive await so exalted a situation is neither on the throne, nor in the drawing room, in the splendor of toys of sovereignty, that they pass their felicity; it is in social and

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gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, and encouraging the elegancies of art, and in living to their own hearts. In the evening all the children again pay their duty at Kew house, before they retire to bed, and the same order is observed through each returning day. The sovereign is the father of his family; not a grievance reaches his knowledge that remains unredressed, nor a character of merit, or ingenuity disregarded; his private conduct therefore is as exemplary as it is amiable, and was he only as happy in his counsellors as his immediate predecessors, there would be little doubt of his equalling them in glory.

Though naturally a lover of peace, his personal courage cannot in the smallest degree be impeached; he exercises his troops himself, understands every martial manœuvre as well as any private sentinel in his service, and has the articles of war at his fingers ends. Topography is one of his favourite studies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the strong and weak sides of most fortified towns. He can name every ship in his navy, and he keeps lists of the commanders. As all these are private, and self-elected acquisitions, it may be justly presumed that if care had been taken of his education, he would have been no less skillful in the *arts of government*, than in these under branches of princely occupation.

The prince of Wales, and the bishop of Osnaburgh bid fair, however, for excelling the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they are their superiors in rank: eight hours close application to the languages and the liberal sciences is daily enjoined them, and their industry is unremitting: all the ten are indeed fine children, and it does not yet appear that parental partiality is known at court.

Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamental in the king's idea of health and sprightliness; his majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimsically abstemious, for at a

table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom eats of more than two things at a meal. Her wardrobe is changed every three months; and, while the nobility are eager to supply themselves with foreign trifles, her care is that nothing but what is English shall be provided for her wear. The tradesmen's bills are regularly paid once a quarter for what comes under the childrens department, and the whole is judiciously and happily conducted.

SCANDAL.

IT is the humour of the times for this goddess or fiend, to be peculiarly busy—no character so sacred, no situation so exalted, as to be safe from her—*softly be it whispered* that the court—the *pious* court of Augustus has recently been attacked by this treble-tongued shade, and is even now smarting under its baneful influence. Be ye chaste as ice, or cold as snow, says the poet, ye shall not escape censure. Neither your deportment nor your professions shall be admitted as proofs. The one may result from policy, the other from dissimulation—you shall alone be acquitted or condemned by the popular report.

Young, lively, and fair, what stronger testimonies of guilt need be required? A favourite, though a kind of culprit, what more natural than to suppose, that she, who could promote *royal intriguing* in the person of another, would have no very powerful objections to a royal intrigue herself? But be all this as it may, with or without foundation, many tales have been told, and consequences pointed out.—A lady's bond of chastity broken—a husband's solemn engagements violated—a little stranger in no remote expectation.—Spell it you who can, and let those who are able put it together.

As a faithful recorder of facts this anecdote could not be omitted. Time will in all probability untie the knot, and make it no greater crime to mention the name of ——— than that of Lady Bishop.

A lovely and celebrated actress, though supposed to have been emancipated from the disagreeable consequences of indulging her taste for high living, is now a second time under the hatches.

A few

A few nights ago attended by a grim officer of justice, she walked her little hour on the stage, and then returned to her snug, though temporary lodging in Gray's Inn Lane.

Is it not astonishing, that smarting soundly, which we are told will convince even a fool, should work no better effect on the mind of this *fair squanderer*, or that the generosity of some of her many generous lovers, does not give her one more chance for keeping clear of the rocks of legality? But to do mankind justice, though they will throw away thousands in the pursuit of their prey, they are but little inclined to shelter them from the rough blasts to which their successful chase has contributed to expose them. They conquer in general for the triumph, not the prize; and having enjoyed the one, are wholly careless about the other. The young and the gay would do well to possess themselves of this piece of masculine logic, as a shield of defence, in an hour of temptation.

THE MASQUERADE.

DURING the reign of his late Majesty, George the Second, masquerades, though a favourite amusement with the sovereign, were heard of only at certain periods, and those not above four in the two seasons. In the reign of his present majesty, though wholly discountenanced by the throne, we hear of little else;—so true it is, that opposition whets the appetite, and it is much safer to glut than starve a prevailing inclination.

It was matter of much wonder with many, that the king should conceal his displeasure at this open disregard of his wishes, but he was too well apprized of the weakness of the human heart; to strike a successful blow, was to treat the public conduct with contempt; to attempt a correction of it would have been infallibly to constitute the fashionable rage for one mode of entertainment—a *living* vanity.

As a proof of this observation, the late masquerade at the pantheon was beyond conception thin; the characters inanimate, and the whole a stupid assembly; not a single *bon mot* was uttered, not one overture of gallantry made; the poor daughters of the publick, who attended in the way of business, all walked solitary away, and the

waiters retired in grief and disappointment.

True it is, that nothing in nature can be so fantastically dull as a masquerade; the raree show is over in a few minutes, and the fatigue becomes intolerable. People of fashion herd with each other at these midnight revels, with the same haughty industry as at noon day exhibitions; and as for the nobody knows who, the sag end of the company, they only pay a price, and endure many severe rebuffs, to display their inferiority and insignificance; but though they return home mortified and disappointed, they are ashamed to confess either the one or the other, for fear of being pointed at for unfashionable wretches.

At the carnivals abroad a masquerade has meaning; people of all nations mix together, the wise, the learned, the brave; a kind of periodical emulation prevails; they know not who they address, or are addressed by; their language is therefore polished, their witticisms poignant, and their whole behaviour unexceptionable.

In England, a third part of this harlequin scene are well known to consist of sharpers, and women of ill fame. The shy and the timorous keep in one group. The people of rank will not exceed their sphere of activity, and it is all a jumble of inconsistency and absurdity: the enchantment seems, however, on the point of dissolution, but what new folly will be started to fill the vacuum, it is impossible for mortal man to conjecture.

DEATHS.

AT her house in Privy Garden, the 2d of May, died her grace the duchess of Montagu, daughter of the late duke of that title. She married the earl of Cardigan, who was permitted by parliament to assume the honours of her ancestors, and enjoy a fine fortune, to which she, as the eldest daughter of that illustrious house was entitled. Her grace, though haughty to those she conceived did not merit her condescension, was a kind mistress, a tender mother, an obliging wife, and a warm friend to the distressed. Her public charities were limited, but her private ones of unspeakable extent; many indigent persons, of whose worth she was properly in-

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informed, were relieved and supported by her, without ever being able to discover their benefactor. She was sensible without affectation, humane without parade, and pious without superstition: in a word, few of the nobility equalled her in the virtues of her heart, none ever exceeded her in understanding. Her eldest daughter, the present duchess of Buccleugh, is a living testimony of her judgment in the article of female education. The duchess's family is the object of her care, her husband the man of her heart; and so superior is she to the fashionable customs of the age, that her two daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary, have an *English* woman for their gouvernante; notwithstanding which they learn to

speak the polite languages, and receive every lesson of polite instruction, suitable to their birth and quality.

Thus far, Sir, by way of specimen; moreover, I must possess myself of the measure of that space you condescend to allot me in your Magazine before I can enter properly on business; but it is my intention, if I find my idea hits your fancy, to make minutes from time to time of whatever may conduce to the information or entertainment of your readers, and dish it up at my leisure; so for the present adieu. You shall always find me ready (if you happen to consider me capable) to furnish you with my quota, as I really am

Your constant reader, &c.

QUISQU.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Mathematical Questions in our Magazine for March.

QUESTION I.

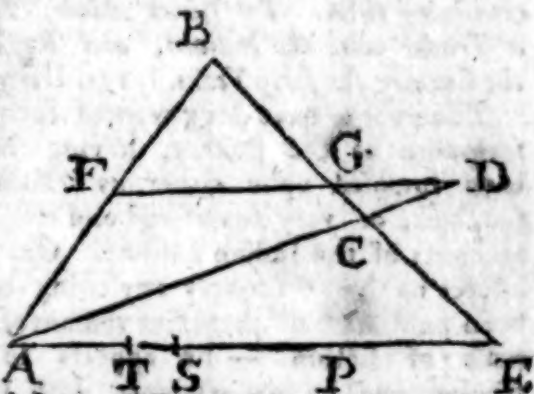
AT the desire of the Proposer and several other of our correspondents, we have postponed the answer to this question till our next number.

QUESTION II. Answered by the Reverend Mr. Crakelt.

Const. Produce AP and BC to meet each other in E, and having made $AE \times AS = AS \times EC$, and $AE \times AT = QR^2$, divide BC in G, so that $GB \times GC$ may $= AS \times AT$; then through G draw FD \parallel to AE, and the thing will be done.

Dem. By similar triangles $AE : EB :: AG : GB$, and $AE : EC :: GD : GC$; wherefore by compounding these proportions, we shall have $AE^2 : EB \times EC :: FG \times GD : AG \times GC$. Now by Euc. VI. 1, $AE^2 : AE \times AS = EB \times EC :: AE : AS :: AE \times AT = QR^2 : AS \times AT$; and hence, by equality $QR^2 : AS \times AT :: FG \times GD : GB \times GC$; but, by *const.* $GB \times GC = AS \times AT$, and consequently $FG \times GD = QR^2$.

We were favoured with constructions to this question from Mr. Moss, the Proposer, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Saunderfon, Mr. Bonnycastle, Mr. Joshua Merritt, Mr. Keech, and Mr. Robbins.



QUESTION III. Answered by Mr. Bonnycastle, and Ibtaba.

BUT $a = 11756$, and $b = 208$, then from the second equation $y = \sqrt{a - x^2}$, which substituted for y in the first, gives $x + x^2 \sqrt{b - x^2} + bx^3 = x$; whence $x = 12$, therefore $y = 8$, and the time the 12th of August. Most of our correspondents favoured us with answers to this question.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUESTION I. By Gadbury.

If 17 halfpence are thrown up, it is required to determine the probability there being 8 heads *precisely*: also the probability of 8 heads at *least*?

QUESTION

QUESTION II. By Theon.

GIVEN two right lines AB, AC in position, and a point P between them it is required to draw a line PD from the point P, cutting the line AB in D so that a line DS being drawn therefrom to cut the line AC in a given angle in S, the lines PD, SD so drawn may have a given difference M.

QUESTION III. By P. W.

TO determine the nature of a curve, so that its abscissa diminished by its subtangent, shall always be equal to its correspondent ordinate; and likewise to find its area when the greatest abscissa is 100 chains.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

THE History of the American Indians; particularly those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi, East and West Florida, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia. Containing an Account of their Origin, Manners, Religious and Civil Customs, and other Particulars sufficient to render it a complete Indian System. With Observations on former Historians, the Conduct of our Colony Governors, Super-intendants, Missionaries, &c.

To which is added an Appendix, shewing the Advantages Great Britain would receive from settling the fertile Lands on the Mississippi and Ohio, and a well regulated Trade with the Indians; and the best Method of civilizing them. By James Adair, Esquire, a Trader with the Indians, and Resident in the Country for forty Years. 15s. Dilly.

The public have long wanted such a performance as the present, having hitherto been imposed upon either by fictitious and fabulous, or very superficial and conjectural accounts of the Indian nations. Our author assures us that "scarcely any thing had yet been published of them but romance, and a mass of fiction"—he appears to be a scholar, and by his residence with the Indians forty years, and knowledge of their language, was well qualified to be their historian, especially if to these be added a sacred regard to truth. On this head Mr. Adair thus speaks, "I sat down to draw the Indians on the spot—had them many years standing before me,—and lived with them as a friend and brother. My intentions were pure when I wrote, truth hath been my standard, and I have no sinister or mercenary views in publishing. With inexpressible concern I read the several imperfect and fabulous accounts of the Indians, already given to the world—fiction and conjecture have no place in the following pages. The public may depend on the fidelity of the author, and that his descriptions are genuine, though perhaps not so polished and romantic as other Indian histories and accounts they may have seen.

"My grand objects were to give the Literati proper and good materials for tracing the origin of the American Indians—and to incite the higher powers zealously to promote the best interests of the British colonies, and of the mother country; for whose greatness and happiness, I have the most ardent desire."

Twenty three arguments are adduced in the course of the work to prove the North American Indians to be descended from the Jews. There is indeed an amazing similarity between their rites and customs, and should the author have been too sanguine in his opinion and conclusion on this point, cannot will excuse the language of integrity. He has given particular accounts of the Kataba, Cberake, Creek, Choktab, and Chikiska Nations. His remarks on the different subjects he hath discussed, are sensible; and we think the work calculated to convey information, entertainment, and solid instruction to the public in general. The extracts we have already given in p. 234, and in our Magazine, will serve as specimens of our author's style, and shall therefore only subjoin his following observations on the colour of the Indians; a subject which hath greatly embarrassed the Literati.

"Many incidents lead me to believe, that the Indian colour is not natural; but that the external difference between them and the whites, proceeds entirely from their customs and methods of living, and not from any inherent spring of nature; which will eventually overturn Lord Kames's whole system of colour, and separate races of men.

"That the Indian colour is merely accidental, or artificial, appears pretty evident. Their own traditions record them to have come to their present lands by the way of the west, from a far distant country, and where there was no variegation of colour in human beings; and they are entirely ignorant what was the first or primitive colour. Besides their rites, customs, &c. as we shall presently see, prove them to be orientals."

1775.

and, as the difference of colour among the human species is one of the principal causes of separation, strife, and bloodshed, would it not greatly reflect on the goodness and justice of the Divine Being, ignominiously to brand numerous tribes and their posterity, with a colour odious and hateful in the sight and opinion of those of the opposite colour? Some writers have contended, that America was not peopled from any part of Asia, or of the old world, but that the natives were a separate creation. Of this opinion is Lord Kames, and which he labours to establish in his late publication, entitled, *Sketches of the History of Man*. But his reasoning on this point, for a local creation, is contrary both to revelation, and facts. His chief argument, that "there is not a single hair on the body of any American, nor the least appearance of a beard," is utterly destitute of foundation, as can be attested by all who have had any communication with them. Moreover, to form a second creation for the *yellow*s, and a third for the *black*s, is a weakness, of which infinite wisdom is incapable. Its operations are plain, easy, constant, and perfect. The variegation therefore of colours among the human race, depends upon a second

with at least such an external similitude, as we speak of? The sacred oracles; and Christian registers, as well as Indian traditions, support the sentiment; as the colour of Jacob's cattle resembled that of the peeled rods he placed before them, in the time of conception. We have good authority of a Spanish lady, who conceived, and was delivered of a negro child, on account of a black picture that hung on the wall, opposite to the bed where she lay. There is a record among the Chikkasah Indians, that tells us of a white child with flaxen hair, born in their country, long before any white people appeared in that part of the world; which they ascribed to the immediate power of the Deity impressing her imagination in a dream. And the Philosophical Transactions assure us of two white children having been born of black parents. But evading all other arguments, the different method of living, connected with the difference of climates, will effect both outward and inward changes in the human race, all round the globe: or, a different colour may be conveyed to the *fœtus* by the parents, through the channel of the fluids, without the least variation of the original stamina. For though the laws of nature cannot be traced far, where there are various circumstances, and combinations of things, yet her works are exquisitely constant and regular, being thereto impelled by unerring divine wisdom."

II. *The Poems of Mr. Gray; to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings.* By W. Mason, M. A. 15s. Doddsley.

The account already given in this Magazine, will convey sufficient information to our readers of the merits of this publication. Mr. Gray appears in the light of a scholar, a poet, and a virtuous, friendly, amiable man; and his biographer as a man of taste, and a friend indeed.

III. *Travels through Portugal and Spain in 1772, and 1773.* By Richard Twiss, Esq; F. R. S. with Copper-plates, and an Appendix. 11. 11s. 6d.

We wish our young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune to imitate the example of this author, in visiting their own, and foreign countries, to observe their manners, customs, government, and even the paintings and curiosities they contain, rather than give themselves up to indolence, or the expensive amusements and vicious dissipations which prevail in London. Mr. Twiss appears to advantage as a traveller, a little too much vanity excepted:—his description and style are good (for his first essay in authorship) and the work is embellished with excellent plates by the best hands. A specimen of the former hath been given, p. 237.

IV. *The Correspondents, an original Novel; in a Series of Letters.* 3s. Becket.

A widow lady and an old gentleman are the correspondents. We see nothing in the performance that can entitle it to be called a Novel,

K k

Novel,

Novel, nor is the correspondence interesting. Too many compliments and apologies pass between them, but perhaps in the next volume (which we may expect soon) we shall have their nuptial solemnities. The following extract is from the best pages in the book.

Lady. "Pray, having mentioned comparison, let me ask whether we have not at present, comparatively speaking, almost as many good authors of the one sex as of the other, Brooke, Griffith, Macaulay, Carter, Montague, &c. &c. The characters of the two last have been long established with me, because they have received the honourable stamp of your approbation. Upon the whole, do we not stand some chance of sharing your laurels?"

The Gentleman replies. "Yes, I have read Emily Montague, and with a great deal of pleasure. Mrs. Brooke is a most ingenious woman. Her works are disgraced by the common appellation of novels. They are amiable and interesting pictures of life and manners, not absolutely perfect in resemblance, but sketched by the pencil of benevolence, and tinged with the delicate colouring of refined sentiment. Her descriptions of Canada in this work would do honour to an historian. She transports our imagination thither. We listen enraptured to the falls of Montmorenci.

Without answering your comparative question, I will allow that the ladies you name, and a few others, seem likely enough to crop some of our laurels. I wish them all proper encouragement; but your sex is sufficiently formidable without the aid of letters; and the consequence might be dangerous if you encroached too far upon our province.

You speak of Mrs. Macaulay. She is a kind of prodigy. I revere her abilities. I cannot bear to hear her name sarcastically mentioned. I would have her taste the exalted pleasure of universal applause. I would have statues erected to her memory; and once in every age I would wish such a woman to appear, as a proof that genius is not confined to sex . . . but . . . at the same time . . . you'll pardon me, we want no more than one Mrs. Macaulay.

I do not apologize to you, my fair friend, for this expression. It detracts nothing from female merit, and you must allow that, generally speaking, each sex appears to most advantage in the sphere particularly assigned it by Providence.

"For contemplation he, and valour form'd,
"For softness she, and sweet attractive grace."

V. The Elements of Dramatic Criticism: Containing an Analysis of the Stage, under the following Heads; Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy, Pantomime, and Farce. By William Cooke, Esq. 4s. Robinson.

The elements are judicious, and our author's observations on the several parts of dramatic writing, are, in general, pertinent and solid. Respecting *tragi-comedy*, he remarks, that, "The very basis of this species of the drama is egregiously unnatural; for, as Ari-

stotle has justly laid down compassion to be one of the great springs of tragedy, how incompatible is mirth, or more commonly, low humour, with so refined and exalted a sensation? and, is it not evident, that the poet must destroy the former, by mixing it with the latter? He that would attempt to make us laugh and cry, in common conversation, we should justly hold a ridiculous character for endeavouring at contrary emotions, which the heart can never feel at the same time every thing that disposes it for the one indisposes it for the other.

We are happy, however, in treating of this subject, that we are now but speaking of its manes; *tragi-comedy* having left its country (where, we are afraid, it was originally hatched) above half a century ago; declining as the present state of the stage, our taste has, as yet, purity enough to reject this seduction with universal contempt; and we hope, for the credit of posterity, no succeeding age will relapse into a species of drama, at once so repugnant to all the laws of art as well as nature."

Mr. Cooke is not more favourable to *sentimental comedy*, and his observations are worthy of attention.

"Many of our sentimental dramatic authors it is true, may pique themselves on their superior situations in life to several of those of antiquity, and jocularly consign immortality to such who are no longer able to enjoy it; considering, because not feeling, that this hope of immortality was then as much their reward as their labours have since been the benefit of posterity. They may run the comparison further, by proving (as well by the records of the theatres as by those of the bookshelves) how much more exact they are in proportioning the quality, and quantity, of the performance to the demand, and with what greater dexterity and cunning, they pander to the taste of the audience; but such are to know, that success is by no means the criterion of desert; and, however, they may, for a while, triumph in the absence of truth and nature, the process is hastening (if the proverb is true, that things at the worst must necessarily mend) when this spell of sentimental enchantment must be dissolved, and when real comedy shall once more unfurl her standard of rectitude on the theatre."

VI. Prometheus: A Satire, 1s. Will.
Our author is not ill-qualified for the he hath assumed—a satyrical of the age. The following are some of his characters, which, pursuant to his plan, he compares with the brute creation:

"The *Flatt'rer* perks it in a human shape,
But in his better part how like an Ape?
Catch Florio at the elbow of some Lord,
How nicely just he echoes back each word.
From him he takes his tone, his gait, his air,
And at his lordship's mirror sets his braided hair.
Scarce more a mimic Grecian fables make,
The shadow of Narcissus in the lake."

1775. On every wanton proud to doat,
 all the ticklish talents of a Goat :

him with winking wat'ry eyes he views
 the dying fair, and with weak hams pursues.
 were torture added to desire;
 to enjoy is but to feed his fire.

though life's stream creep chilly through
 his veins,

the Promethean principle remains :

this still warms, when vigour is no more,

scarcely more tervid than threescore.

Who does not see, when Placidus appears,

the creature fam'd for meekness and long ears ?

takes with calm composure all you say,

and asks no more than just to have his way.

we can charge him with a spark of spite;

spread scandal is his soul's delight :

which before him blackens his best brother;

Heav'n forbid he should gainsay another :

want not one poor penny will he give;

yet the best good-temper'd thing alive :

see his patron lost by drabs and dice,

hazards not the tribute of advice."

VII. *A Speech intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, in Support of a Petition from the General Congress at Philadelphia.* 1s. 6d. Bew.

This is a sensible, good speech, but argu-

ments have little weight in the present day,

when put in balance with the Treasury.

The commencement of the last war found

colonies like so many arrows in the quiver

of the parent state. Then the House of

Commons declared them to be a large body of use-

ful subjects, and that province which has

been singled out for every severity, if not ruin,

by the testimony of even Governor Ber-

keley to its zeal in granting money, and rais-

ing down to the year 1762. The fol-

lowing is part of the Governor's speech to

the assembly, and our author's reasoning upon

it.

Whatever shall be the event of the war,

it will be no small satisfaction to us, that

the province has contributed its full share

to the support of it. Every thing that has

been required of you hath been most readily

complied with; and the execution of the

business committed to me, for raising the pro-

vision of troops, hath been as full and complete

as the grant was. Never before were regi-

ments so easily levied, so well composed, and

so ready in the field, as they have been this

year. The common people seem to be ani-

mated with the spirit of the general court,

and vie with them in their readiness to

serve the king. The ample provision which

has already made, leaves me nothing to

do for the immediate service."

With this authentic, decisive evidence be-

fore, it is impossible, Sir, to help asking

how has damp'd the ardour, abated the acti-

on, and lessened the readiness of these people

to contribute to the exigencies of this coun-

try? What is it that has brought upon them

the imputation of being in a state of crimi-

nal resistance to the just authority of this country?

Is it possible to give any reason for so great, so deplorable an alteration, but that, instead of asking their money of them, you have commanded it from them—instead of exercising your supreme power for the general good, you have employed it to their particular injury? How comes it, that in two years after these unquestionable proofs of their readiness to contribute to the utmost of their abilities, when constitutionally required, in men and money, for the defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions; that it was thought proper to impose taxes upon them by authority of parliament, without their consent? This was the cause of all the subsequent complaints and commotions; and this, before the ink was well dry with which you recorded those very services, that proclaimed such an attempt to be unwarranted by necessity and justice. In two years time, not even two, you resolved to violate their privileges as freemen, and annihilate the very existence of property among them, for what? to obtain money which, by your own acknowledgement, they, when in the full and free enjoyment of their privileges, contributed to your wants with such zeal and readiness, as left you nothing more to ask. On what counter evidence, on what pretence of propriety, on what unheard of change in the sentiments of the colonies was this extraordinary mode adopted? Sir, I do not mean to reflect upon any man's character or memory. But I wish to induce this House to do America and itself the justice of considering, that as the cause of all the disturbances in the colonies originated here, it is from hence that the restoration of things to their former peaceable and approved channel ought to move. It is redress alone that can procure reconciliation.

How long will you sin against reason and experience? how long will you be learning that liberty is the vital principle of British government? Let the example of Ireland, Wales, and the Palatinates, inform you that the only band of peace and order among British subjects is liberty. It is this only that animates their industry, and promotes their prosperity: so it creates their confidence in, and obedience to government. If you wish *valentes per populos dare jura*, you must govern them upon the principles of freedom. Representation is the first and greatest of these principles; and without this your government will never be obeyed. In point of revenue too it is absolutely necessary. Need I tell an assembly of freemen, the representative of a free people, that revenue will ever flow in more copious streams from free gifts, than from forced impositions?"

VIII. *A Letter to Edmund Burke, Esq; controverting the Principles of American Government laid down in his Speech on American*
 K k 2

rican Taxation, delivered in the House of Commons, April 19, 1775. 1s. Bew.

Mr. Burke hath here a smart opponent, and some of his sentences, and arguments in his celebrated speech are judiciously exposed—our letter writer considers Mr. Burke as a trimmer, who, while he seems to favour America, advances principles which, if followed, will be as pernicious as those on which administration hath acted. He therefore gives him this advice, “Do not, Sir, imitate the modern ministerial dignity of persisting in wrong, nor the bed-ridden parental dotage, which talks of pap, leading strings, and the rod, for that child, which, did it but retain its senses, it might perceive to be in a state of manly vigour and independence, parent himself of a numerous offspring, lord of a mighty household and master of immense possessions, and yet the filial though not the slavish, the voluntary not the servile prop of its declining age and decrepitude.”

IX. A Letter to those Ladies whose Husbands possess a Seat in either House of Parliament. 1s. Almon.

Our author having treated of the nature of the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and her colonies, puts the following case, to elucidate his reasoning and distinctions, and explain the expediency or inexpediency, justice or injustice, of the Americans.

“Let us suppose, that domestic and grave legislator, a husband, should, after a fit of spleen, say, Madam, or my dear, I find my finances are in much disorder, and I have been thinking of a new resource. Your pin money, my dear, is considerable. You must pay me thirty *per cent.* upon the produce. You cannot be in earnest, says the Lady, you know that every farthing of it is laid out for our mutual advantage. It is laid out in necessary articles for my person. What expence, what extravagance am I guilty of? Besides, I buy every thing of your own tenants, who are thereby enabled to pay their rents and employ other tenants, who again are enabled to pay theirs, so that your estate is improved to the whole amount; whereas, if you seize upon my pin money, not only I shall be dishonoured and impoverished, but your tenants will break and your rents fail, and you will thereby lose power without gaining wealth. These arguments are too artificial, madam, I cannot wait this circuitous course of things: I am the sole judge of expediency, and the money must be paid. But, my dear life, says the lady, is not this very unjust? Is there not a solemn compact between us? Have not you, for various considerations, assigned me this separate article and given me a power to tax, as it were, my own pocket (without accounting to you) for my own more peculiar necessities and ornaments? You have no right, my dear, to dispense with the obligations of justice. You

question my authority, madam? I am unwilling to do it, Sir; if you are in want of money, let me voluntarily assist you. Do not deprive me of that merit. Put my affection to the proof. You have hitherto found the sincerity of it. It is my duty to run all fortunes with you, in sickness and in health. No extremity shall make me desert you. Only, not commit injustice. Give me the merit of love and obedience. Let it be a reasonable vice. Do not render yourself unworthy of obedience in the very act by which you demand it. I can be obedient, but not base. A wife, not a slave.—This is the language of rebellion, Madam! This is the tone of tyrant. Sir.—Death and hell! whips and chains shall enforce obedience. I appeal to the law, Sir; and had rather submit to separation, than injustice. Hard as it is, let me rather lose your love by just resistance, than incur your contempt, which my free will cannot bear, by base and servile submission. This, ladies, is exactly the case between England and America, except that a wife would be certain of relief from the law, whereas America must trust to the uncertain decision of arms, and be compelled, at best, to involve in final destruction the power she loves and wishes to obey. Now, ladies, how noble, how glorious would it be to the female character, if you would release your husbands from guilt, and your country from ruin! to this end, I will relate a tale and leave you to apply the tale.

In the reign of Charles the First, the crown claimed a power of taxing the people of England, as the parliament now does the people of America, without their consent. This claim of right was founded upon a pretence of urgent necessity, of which the crown affirmed itself to be the only judge. This tax was called ship-money. The right was questioned, and the point came before the judges for a legal decision. At that time the judges held their places at pleasure, and it was not therefore doubtful but that judgment would be given in favour of the crown. On this occasion, the wife of one of those judges exhorted her husband to follow the dictates of his conscience. He frankly confessed that the judgment he was about to give was contrary to law, but he reminded her, that if he respected his conscience, he should certainly be disgraced, and he could not bear the thought of bringing her to poverty and distress. On this occasion she discovered the nobleness of her soul. She embraced him indeed, but she treated his false tenderness and ignoble sentiment with generous disdain. She professed the most ardent desire of encountering the hardest poverty in the cause of virtue. Solicited, she implored that he would make himself unworthy of her affection, but that he would give her the supreme satisfaction of esteeming the man whom she

1775. bound to obey. She willingly offered her days to the severest labour, upon condition only that she might pass the night in the bosom of an innocent and virtuous man. She prevailed, and, in the event, not only freed her husband from guilt and dishonour, but from prisons and impeachments, in which the rest of the judges were finally involved.

X. *Religious and Civil Liberty. A Discourse preached December 15, 1774, at Boston, being a Day of Thanksgiving recommended by the Provincial Congress. By William Gordon, Pastor of a Church in Roxbury. 6d. Dilly.*

A sensible and spirited discourse, calculated to encourage the Americans to unanimity and fortitude in the present contest with an administration inimical to their liberties. The preacher acknowledges that the pulpit is devoted in general to more important purposes than the civil rights of human nature or the fate of kingdoms, but insists that there are times and seasons when it may treat of politics. And surely (says our author) "if it is allowable for some who occupy the pulpit, by preaching up passive obedience and non-resistance to vilify the principles, and sap the foundations of that glorious Revolution which exalted the house of Hanover to the British throne; it ought to be no transgression in others, nor be construed into a want of loyalty, to speak consistently with those approved tenets that have made George the Third the first of European monarchs, who otherwise, with all his personal virtues, might have lived an obscure laborer."

XI. *Three Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the Subject of the present Dispute with our American Colonies. 1s. 6d. Lowndes.* Though little can be said on American affairs, but what has been already advanced, in the numerous pamphlets already reviewed by us, these letters are worthy of attention. The writer is a sensible and strong advocate for the Americans, justifies their proceedings, judiciously states the nature of the British claims, and the extent of parliamentary authority. He shews that the true supremacy in them is the *salus populi*; this is our *supremacy*, which controuls parliament, and to which they dictate their legislation ought to conform.

The last letter thus concludes, "Surely nothing less than a phrenzy of the brain can persuade us, that, by urging them into such violent courses, the smallest possible benefit will result either to our revenues, our trade, our manufactures, or navigation. Let us hope, that this delirium will not much longer maintain its empire over our senses. If we mean, however, to drive on in our career, let us analyze and explain our title in a clear, intelligible manner. Even the Roman pon-

tiff, when he arrogated a *supremacy* over that very continent which has so bewildered our imaginations, alledged some grounds for his claim; specious indeed; but they were better than none. "De apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine, autoritate omnipotentis Dei, nobis in beato Petro concessâ, ac vicariâ atq; Jesu Christi, quâ fungimur in terris, in perpetuum donamus, &c." But if, in the fancied plenitude of apostolic power, the successor of St. Peter gave and granted from pole to pole what was not his to give or grant, are we less insane when we assume to do the very same?

To conclude, Sir, I cannot but regard this as the great crisis of our American dominion. We have now the fairest opportunity possible of terminating the quarrel in a manner that will be honourable and beneficial to both parties. Let us nobly declare at once, that they have a British constitution; invite them freely to send their delegates, to ratify an unalterable compact with us, securing their liberties, and vindicating such of our own claims as are just and reasonable. Let us hear their grievances, and redress them. If it is equitable, that they should contribute a subsidy to ease our national burthens, let us impartially adjust with them the measure of it, and leave the mode of raising it to themselves. This, Sir, will be an eclatification suitable to our dignity and justice; it will establish mutual confidence and harmony; banish discontent; and unite us together in a combination of fortunes and interests, that no foreign endeavours, nor even time itself, shall be able to dissolve.

That you may, in your senatorial capacity, succeed in promoting this great end, is the sincere wish of, Sir, your most faithful, humble servant."

XII. *Judah restored: a Poem. In six Books. By Dr. Roberts of Eton College. 2 Vols. 6s. Wilkie.*

The subject is the return of the Jews from their Babylonish captivity. It opens with the evening preceding the day of the feast when Belshazzar was slain, and closes with the return of the Jews and their laying the foundation of the temple. In the fourth book our author makes Daniel relate to Cyrus the principal events of the Jewish history, from the call of Abraham to the captivity, which are judiciously selected. Though the work is not called an Epic poem, yet we are told the laws of Epic have been followed as prescribed by the best models. We think the poem might have been made much more perfect, but shall submit the following extracts to our readers notice.

— "Of Sinai. There did God Display a scene of dread magnificence * ; He bow'd the heavens, and in a flaming fire Descended from on high. The mountain felt

Unusual

* Exod. xvi. 19.

Unusual weight, and with convulsive throes
Shook to his center. O'er the top was spread
A dark thick cloud, and streams of smoke
arose, [sound
Wreathing their dusky volumes. Then 'gan
The trump of God; that trump, which none
can blow [voice
Beneath arch-angel's strength. And now the
Is louder, and yet louder, while the tribes *
With new-wash'd garments, and unsand'al'd
feet, [guide
Fall prostrate on the ground. Mean-time their
Even on the summit of the burning hill
Held converse with the Highest, and from his
hand † [graven,
Receiv'd two plates of stone, whereon were
On either side, those everlasting laws,
Which none may break, and live."——

Gabriel's interview with Daniel is one of
the best descriptions in the performance.

“Before the prophet stood
Gabriel, seraphic form: graceful his port,
Mild was his eye; yet such as might com-
mand

Reverence, and sacred awe, by purest love
Softened, but not impair'd. In waving curls
O'er his arch'd neck his golden tresses hung;
And on his shoulders two broad wings were
plac'd, [a fold,

Wings, which when clos'd, drew up in many
But, when extended to their utmost length,
Were twice ten cubits. Two of smaller size
Came shadowing round his feet, with which
he trod

The elastic air, and walk'd o'er buoyant space,
As on firm ground. A tunic brac'd his limbs,
Blanch'd in the fields of light; and round his
waist

Was clasp'd an azure zone, with lucid stars
All studded, like that circle broad, which
cuts [seer

The equator, burning line. The astonish'd
With low obeysance bow'd his hoary head,
While thus in voice benign the cherub spake.

“Servant of God, that prayer was not
unheard [throne

In heaven. I caught it, as before the
I stood, within the † emerald bow, and
mix'd

With fragrant & incense, offer'd it to him,
The white-rob'd ‖ ancient of eternal days,
Even on his golden altar. Forthwith sent
To thee, with speed impetuous, swifter far
Than travels light's meridian beam, thro'
realms [ther thought

Of space, studded with worlds, which nei-
Of mortal can conceive, nor numbers count,
I come, God's messenger. Not twice the
morn

Shall dawn, ere all the woes which Salem felt
Shall fall on Babylon. This, this is he,
Whose streamers now round these devoted
towers [rais'd

Wave to the western wind, whom God hath

His instrument of vengeance. Twice hath
pass'd

A century, since him the ** prophet filed
Cyrus, the Lord's anointed. He shall say,
Cities of Judah rise; he shall command,
And Solyma's unpeopled streets again
Shall throng with busy multitudes. To him
In vision, or in dream, shall God re-
veal

His secret purpose; or what other way
His power shall mould the victor's ductile
will

To execute his promise. One day more
Shall proud Chaldaea triumph. In that day
Let not a knee in Benjamin be bow'd
Save to Jehovah. What tho' cruel pride
Inflame Belshazzar's soul; what tho' his
wrath [heaven

Torments unknown prepare; a sign from
Shall blast each vain device, a sign obscure
But terrible. Ask not what; for in that
hour

Shall beam celestial knowledge on thy soul,
And thou shall read the mystic characters
Of dark futurity. Fear not his frown;
But in the fight of his assembled peers
Hurl bold defiance at his throne, and speak
As fits a prophet of the living God.”

XIII. *An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled
Taxation no Tyranny. Addressed to the Au-
thor, and to Persons in Power, 1s. 6d. Al-
mon.*

XIV. *Tyranny Unmasked. An Answer
a late Pamphlet, intitled, Taxation no Ty-
ranny. 1s. 6d. Flexney.*

XV. *Taxation, Tyranny. Addressed
Samuel Johnson, LL. D. 2s. Bew.*

XVI. *The Pamphlet, entitled, Taxation
Tyranny, candidly considered, and its Ar-
guments and pernicious Doctrines exposed and re-
futed. 2s. Davis.*

The above four pamphlets are well written
and sufficiently expose the venality of the peo-
ple they attack, and the weakness of the peo-
sioner's arguments against American constitu-
tional liberty, notwithstanding the harmon-
of his periods.—So many opponents will re-
ther increase, however, his self importance
and should his pension be increased, he will
exult over them and boast of victory. The
following extract from the last pamphlet
worthy of attention. “The Doctor informs
us, that “if the subject refuses to obey, it
the duty of authority to use compulsion.” He
should have said, that, if the subject re-
fuses to obey what is consistent with, and
conformable to, the constitution, it is the
duty of authority to use compulsion, but
otherwise, it is the duty of authority
to amend its government. Let me inform the
doctor, in my turn, that “if the subject re-
fuses to obey” what is incompatible with
freedom, and, if authority thinks it its
duty “to use compulsion”—it will then be

* Exod. xix. 10.
‖ Daniel vii. 9.

† Ibid. xxxi. 18.
** Isaiah xlv. 28.—xlv. 1.

† Rev. iv. 3.

§ Ibid. viii.

1775:

the duty of every man in the empire, to join in assisting that subject to resist that compulsion. I will assert this doctrine, which I have breath; and if unhappily this country should be so enslaved during my time, (which may the Almighty avert!) as that I should breathe it at the peril of my life, I will either resign that life at the shrine of freedom, or fly to some more favoured land, where liberty is nourished and supported.

It is become the fashion of the times to assert the contrary opinion, and men assiduously labour to infill into our minds, that "opposition to government is rebellion, though that government is ever so despotic." I hold this tenet, not only to be high treason against the majesty of the people, but high treason against the king upon the throne. If opposition to James the Second was rebellion—the whole nation this moment are rebels. Let this truth be denied, and noon may be mistaken for midnight, though an unclouded sun blazes bright in his meridian.

I have the most respectable law authorities on my side, to prove that in England, no human power can have authority to enslave. The late lord high chancellor of England has lately asserted this doctrine in the House of Lords. If Lord Camden is ignorant, who is there well informed?

In whatever light we place this great constitutional question, truth darts its rays on our side. Because we delegated a power for our benefit, shall that power be exerted to our prejudice, and shall we be bound by our duty to submit patiently to that injustice?—I give a letter of attorney to a man whom I trust, because it is impossible for me to be the business in person, and if he violates trust, and attempts my ruin, am I not authorized to exclaim against his villainy, and exert every nerve to recover that authority which is inherent in my person, that I may rescue my fortune from destruction and punish his notorious offence? If an act of parliament should abolish juries, if it could repeal Magna Charta, if it could surrender the rights of the two houses of parliament to the crown, the order of nature is inverted, what is wrong, and wrong is right, the liberties of England hang suspended by a single thread, which two corrupted majorities (if any such should ever exist) may at pleasure divide in their breath!

A precarious tenure this, to hold our children, lives and properties!—Let such doctrines be held in abhorrence, for whoever argues for their legality, wishes for arbitrary power."

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH,
besides those that have been reviewed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. on moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1773. 4s. Doolley.

An Account of the Proceedings of the British, and other Protestant Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec in North America, in order to obtain an House of Assembly in that Province, &c. 3s. White.

L A W.

The Laws of Shipping and Insurance, with a Digest of Adjudged Cases; containing the Acts of Parliament relative to Shipping, Insurance, and Navigation, &c. By Thomas Parker, of Lincoln's Inn. 1l. 1s. Strahan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes and various readings to Shakespeare. Part the First; containing, All's Well that Ends Well, As You Like It, Coriolanus, Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra; Comedy of Errors, Cymbeline, First and Second Henry IV. With a general Glossary. By Edward Capel, Esq. 10s. 6d. Dilly.

The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language, in which all the Words are introduced, the different Spellings preserved, the Sounds of the Letters occasionally distinguished, the obsolete and uncommon Words supported by Authorities, and the different Constructions and Uses illustrated by Examples. To which is prefixed, a comprehensive Grammar. By John Ash, LL. D. 2 Vols. 12s. Dilly.

An Inquiry into the Rise and Establishment of the Academy of Arts. To which is prefixed, a Letter to the Earl of Bute. By Robert Strange, Member of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris, &c. 2s. Dilly.

The Trifler; or a Ramble among the Wilds of Fancy, the Works of Nature, and the Manners of Men. 2 Vols. 3s. Baldwin.

A Letter from Sir Robert Rich, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Barrington, his Majesty's Secretary at War. 2s. 6d. Mitchell.

A Brother's Advice to his Sisters. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

Remarks upon the Critical Parts of a Pamphlet, lately published, intitled, Letters to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott. By Mr. L'Abbe ***; Hebrew Professor in the University of ***; by George Sheldon, M. A. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Elements of Natural History. By Thomas Martyn, B. D. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. 1s. 6d. White.

Lectures on the Art of Reading; containing the Art of Reading Verse. In which the true State of English Prosody, &c. are laid open. By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. second Part. 5s. Dilly.

The General Election. A Series of Letters, chiefly between two Female Friends. 2 Vols. 5s. Walker.

P O E T R Y.

The Conclave of 1774. A Musical Drama, Italian and English, as it was performed

formed at the Ladies Theatre during the Carnival of 1775. 2s. Dilly.

The Triumph of Virtue and Beauty over Vice, A Poem. 1s. Almon.

POLITICAL.

An Inquiry into the Policy of the Penal Laws affecting the Popish Inhabitants of Ireland. In which the History and Constitution of this Country, and the Rights of Colonies and Planters are briefly considered; and a few Observations made on the Laws that restrain the Trade of Ireland. With

some Hints respecting America. 3s. Robinson.

RELIGIOUS.

Irenicum; or, The Importance of Union in the Church of Christ considered; and applied towards the healing of our Differences and Divisions. 2s. Rivington.

A Vindication of the Worship of the Sacred and Holy Ghost, against the Exceptions of Mr. Theophilus Lindsey, from Scripture and Antiquity, by Thomas Randolph, D. 1s. Rivington.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

An INVOCATION to MODESTY.

A GAINST the charm of beauty's glance,

Or its transporting touch,
Why to be kept in ignorance,
If nature finds it such?

Yet cautious think of such delight,
Lest decency be put to flight.

Oh! modesty, be thou my guide,

What's lawful quickly tell,

Desiring aid is to confide,

Do each transgresser repell:

'Tis thou that makes the fair one great,
For reason always on thee wait;

Give all that loveliness of awe,

That guards angelic charms,

Which can alone all knowledge draw,

Like infant nature pure of harms:

What thy sweet majesty approve,

Is freely known by virgin love.

Shed thy kind influence, say the morn,

To give me worth like this,

Preserve her blushing to adorn,

Her sweet obtrusive kits.

Transporting touch—transporting thought,
Such charms as these can ne'er be bought.

What harmony in wedded pairs,

That give without unfeign,

The tender decency of tears,

With looks of mighty pain:

Commotion strange, but love thou say'st

Is quite harmonious in thy breast.

Oh! goddesses bright, 'tis lawful now,

To beg a kind approve;

Since carnal pleasures not the vow,

For honour leads my love.

With all mysterious reverence deem,

The genial bed deserves esteem.

There now I clasp at every charm,

Will fancy still deceive?

It bursts, oh! cruel from my arms,

Adieu! it does bereave.

So much delights in graceful acts,

False transports never it attracts.

Replied the goddess, quite divine;

But still obtain thy prayer,

I see thou art no libertine,

With such I ne'er confer:

Go seek the maid in inbrow'd bow'rs,
Where rural sports attend her hours.

Betwixt the hills attending flocks,

Or downs of thymy hue;

Near to the slope of weeping rocks,

Whose chrystal mirror's all her view.

Her tresses playing in the wind,

There find a virtuous honest mind.

With utterance slow, she'll not disdain,

To hear thy tender call,

Such ne'er shall be the wanton train,

That mix with midnight ball.

There lull'd by chirping musick's note,

Go happy man and learn to dote.

An undefiled bed you claim,

Connubial love enjoy!

Fly far from city's dress'd dame,

Fruition there destroy:

Then ceas'd her sweet sollicitude,

I bow'd—but straight the road pursued.

Shoreditch,

March 27, 1775.

SONNET.

Composed in a Gentleman's Garden, in 1774, and now addressed to a Young Lady.

I.

THO' the country now discloses
Charming beds of blushing roses;
Lillies, pinks of various hue,
Honeyuckles, v'lets blue;
Fine carnations at my feet,
Fill the air with odour sweet;
Tho' the hazel copse and grove
Echo with the songs of love:
Tho' the linnet and the thrush
Carol from a neighb'ring bush,
Yet they can't extort the dart,
Nancy levell'd at my heart.

II.

That in Eden's bow'r I stand,
Viewing far the cultur'd land;
Whence diversify'd and new,
Opening to my view:
Whence fair extending wide,
Where the river rolls its tide.
Where the verdant vested plains,
Laughing nymphs, and happy swains;
Where a house, and there a mill,
Where a flock, and there a rill;
None of these, alas I can please—
They have destroy'd my ease.

III.

With her, e'en Lapland, drear,
Would a paradise appear;
While she's absent, Arcady
Is a desert unto me—
Then, my fair, my suit approve,
For my tender tale of love:
Look with pity on my youth,
For the artless voice of truth;
If propitious, then shall I
Be the happiest 'neath the sky!—
All wish, and all I fancy,
Can alone be found in Nancy.

EPIGRAM.

LADIES wearing of FEATHERS.

WHEN Leda, the lovely, grew weary
Of man,
And Paphos broke her strong tether;
She lik'd a bull, and the first lov'd a
Swan;
'Twas all for the sake of the feather.
E. T.

Memory of the celebrated Henry Field-
ing, who is buried without a Stone in the
Burial Ground at Lisbon, round
which is planted many Cypress Trees. By
Captain Thompson.

WHILE pompous monuments adorn
These tombs,
Every stone an epitaph assumes,
And the pedigree of every sot,
Whom descended, and by whom begot:
Still no marble need thy sacred bones,
Nor abroad the fame of poor Tom Jones.
Nature gave, what once a Falt'ry scorn'd,
A grave of cypress, and thy grave adorn'd.

Don-Rimés proposed by three Ladies to
an Old Man.

LADIES, I love you still, I still am
young:
My heart for three such hearts will
I prove. [tongue,
I was indeed a time—this heart and—
Three hearts not too much to praise
and love.

N.

*The SERMON without END. Imitated from
the French of Monsieur de la Condamine,
in the London Magazine for April.*

A Priest, whom good lungs never left in
the lurch, [the church,
But whose breath gave a lethargy thorough
Would preach all his people asleep and
awake, [quake.
Confounded their senses, nor made them to
Yet his sermons for years had been so long
and loud, [conclude.
That no creature could say they e'er heard him
It was Lent, and the people were very sharp
set; [in a pet.
So they risk'd their poor souls, and left church
The sexton he stay'd—he'd no cause to repine;
He cheer'd up his soul with the bread and
the wine:
And then brought the keys—left the priest
in the lurch; [the church.
Saying when you have done father—lock up
T.

Another TRANSLATION.

A Certain old preacher by nature long
winded,
So tired his flock, and so little they minded,
That all by consent went to sleep:
Awaking, they found he was still going on
Without having finish'd the first head of his
plan,
They out of the church by turns creep.
The sexton remains, tho' impatient and thirsty,
Yet, consoling himself with some wine and
bread musty,
That by good hap in a corner he found:
Then reaching the keys he gives them the
priest,
Saying, Sir, I must go: when you've finish'd
the rest,
Pray fasten the door safe and sound.

A TALE,

From the French of the Sermon without End.

'TIS right the clergy shou'd preside,
By modes of faith our ways to guide:
Yet they, like laymen, cannot make
A man divine, by hunger's sake:
If sacred Lent can make us good,
'Tis right to take a little food;
Tho' Bishop William's holy plan
Inculcates, "Manners make a man."
A prolix preacher try'd his force,
How flowing accents wou'd of course
Bring thoughts of Lent to every soul,
In spite of all their fish or fowl:
He knew when priests loud horns did blow,
Down went the walls of Jericho:
"When David sung, as some folks call
" (See Dr. Brown) the Cure of Saul,
" He touch'd the monarch to the quick,"
In spite of obstinate old Nick:
He thought that eloquence and grace,
Might here succeed, so put a case:
L I

Feel,

Feel, feel my friends a good content,
 Reflect how life shou'd well be spent;
 This sacred season makes you just,
 If merit humbles in the dust,
 Till no effects of food remain,
 I will with reason now maintain:
 Not English like in lazy tone,
 Thro' ev'ry subject drawling on,
 But with the fire of all the Nine;
 (Tho' dulness makes a sound divine)
 Stretching full oft his eager hand,
 Grasping a form that seem'd to stand:
 With ev'ry ardour and grimace,
 Something like Fordyce in the face,
 Alas! alas! 'tis not the strain,
 That echoes back the same again:
 Breathing a very air divine,
 Prevents kind sleep when we incline,
 Whose mighty power it one o'ercome
 Like gaping goes from one to one:
 Regardless he, such pleasing pain
 Had preaching sent from vein to vein:
 That e'en his eyes, by Furor's rays,
 Had quite forgot the power to gaze:
 Now pray foresee or be foreseeing,
 The want of victuals ends our being:
 For such as hunger did awake,
 Thought first of this, for conscience sake;
 Stole home and said now God be thanked,
 For this half joint makes life a banquet:
 E'en such as wou'd have stay'd it out,
 By all observers call'd devout,
 Found still the subject quite the same,
 No new division was his aim;
 Conceived the subject mighty clear;
 Like those first went, slunk off for cheer:
 The sexton too he reason'd thus,
 Why, if 'tis Lent, why all this fuss?
 (And tho' 'twas fainted) like a swine
 Fell straight aboard the bread and wine:
 Then found the sermon going on,
 With wonder too! when all were gone
 That father preacher shou'd endeavour,
 To keep himself so long from dinner,
 Mounts quick the Rostum, took the keys,
 Kind father with your heav'nly ways,
 When all is said you wish for more,
 Remember lastly—Shut the door.

T. P.

*A literal Translation of the SERMON without
 END, both in number of Lines and Method
 of Poetry, to imitate the French Manner, in
 order to shew the Absurdity of their attempt-
 ing Verse.*

A Preacher by dint of his sermon's extent,
 Soon tir'd his hearers, and put them
 to sleep:

But waking, they found he persisted to keep
 In the point he began with, because it was
 Lent:

To dinner some went, when the rigid slunk
 Leaving only the sexton to be a devout:

When his hunger destroyed both the
 bread and the wine,

Then finding the keys, (after looking about
 You must, says he, father, if e'er you go out
 (Here take you the keys 'twill be ending
 divine) [you're without
 Lock the door very fast, when you find
 T. P.

*Quod modo proposui non est sententia: verum
 Credite me vobis solum recitare Sibylla.*
 JUVEN

*Remarks on the SLAVERY of the NEGROES
 To which is prefixed a short View of a
 FREE COUNTRY.*

CALM was the air, serene the sky and
 pear'd, [heard
 Nor clouds were seen, nor rustling winds were
 The sun declining from his noon-day height
 On the parch'd meadows cast a fainter light
 The feather'd songsters thro' each echoing
 grove love
 Tun'd their wild notes to all the strains of
 Methought I stray'd (by meditation led)
 Beneath a mountain high with trees o'er-
 spread;
 Join'd to its bottom lay a fertile plain,
 Till'd with delight by many a free-born swain
 In jocund mirth they pass'd the hours away,
 Each heart was cheerful, and each face look'd
 gay;
 Fair liberty sat smiling o'er the scene,
 Fair liberty of ev'ry bliss the queen!
 O happy land! enrich'd with fertile plains
 Where with mild sway a peaceful monarch
 reigns;
 Where each enjoys the labours of his hand
 And he who sows may reap in peace the land
 As o'er my mind this pleasing prospect pass'd
 A rising cloud th' empyrean vault o'ercast
 First with a breeze the trembling branches
 move, [grow
 Next a strong whirlwind shakes the bending
 Borne on its wings I mount the liquid air,
 And for Barbadoes straight my course I steer
 Soon in my view the destin'd isle appear'd,
 Where lofty trees their waving summits
 rear'd;
 Full on the plain the sun's meridian power
 Scorch'd ev'ry herb, and wither'd ev'ry flower
 A cool retreat my panting breast requir'd,
 Struck with the heat and with the rays
 tir'd;
 Beneath a tree, which tow'ring brav'd the sky
 Prone on the ground, my weary'd limbs I lay
 Its spreading branches form'd a pleasing shade
 And on its leaves the dancing sun-beams
 play'd.
 With eager eyes the country round I view,
 Each prospect various, and each object new
 But soon, alas! the joys they give subside
 And sudden horrors chill life's sanguine
 tide.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

In our last Chronologer, p. 210, we inserted a Letter from the Earl of Hertford to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor; we have now taken the earliest Opportunity to lay before our Readers the Lord Mayor's Answer thereto, of which the following is a Copy.

Mansion-House, May 2, 1775.

My Lord,

It is impossible for me to express, or conceal, the extreme astonishment and grief I felt at the notice your lordship's letter gave me as chief magistrate of the city, "that for the future his majesty will not receive on the throne any address, remonstrance and petition, but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your lordship to lay me with all humility at the king's feet, and, as I have the honour to be chief magistrate, in my name to supplicate his majesty's justice and goodness in behalf of the livery of London, that he would be graciously pleased to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this instance have been constantly respected, and carefully preserved by all his royal predecessors. The livery of London, my lord, have approved themselves the zealous friends of liberty and the constant succession. They have steadily pursued only those measures, which were calculated to secure the free constitution of this country, and this your lordship well knows has created them the hatred of all the partisans of the exiled and proscribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the corporation, in whom most important powers are vested, the election of the first magistrate, the sheriffs, the chamberlain, the auditors of the receipt and expenditure of their revenues, and of the four members who represent in parliament the capital of this vast empire. The full body corporate cannot assemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body; for by the constitution of the city, particular and distinct privileges are reserved to the various members of the corporation, to the freemen, the liverymen, to the common council, the court of aldermen. His majesty's solicitor-general, Mr. Wedderburne, was consulted by the city in the year 1771, respecting the legality of common halls and the remonstrances of the livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of transcribing from our records.

"We apprehend that the head officer of every corporation may convene the body, or any class of it, whenever he thinks proper—that the lord mayor for the time being, may, of his own authority, legally call a common hall; and we see no legal objection to his calling the two last—we conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the several companies, to whom precepts for the purpose of summoning their respective liveries have been usually directed, to execute those precepts; and that a wilful refusal on their part is an offence punishable by disfranchisement."

The city, my lord, have been careful that all their proceedings should be grounded in the true principles of law and the constitution. Notwithstanding it is the clear right of the subject to petition the king for the redress of grievances, a right, which so many thousands of our fellow subjects, my lord, have justly thought it their duty very frequently to exercise in the last ten years, yet the city, from excess of caution, took a great legal opinion in the case, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the express order of the common hall.

"The livery of London legally assembled in common hall, either on Midsummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, have an undoubted right to take into consideration any matter of public grievance they may think proper. It is beyond dispute that the right is inherent in them." A jury have likewise declared this in a solemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my lord, on this subject from our records, because I differ in one point from the last opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been disputed, and even denied by pensioned pens and tongues in the service of the arbitrary ministers of arbitrary kings.

Your lordship I am sure will now no longer suffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of common halls, or of their extensive powers, and therefore I presume to lay claim on behalf of the livery of London to the ancient privilege of presenting to the king on the throne any address, petition, or remonstrance. In this manner have the addresses of the livery constantly been received both by his present majesty and all his royal predecessors, the kings of England. On the most exact research I do not find a single instance to the contrary. This immemorial usage in the opinion of the ablest lawyers gives an absolute right, and is as little sub-

ject to controversy as any fair and just prerogative of the crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by despotic monarchs, by several of the accursed race of the Stuarts, but this in no period of our history. It has not even been brought into question till the present inauspicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my lord, that a right left uninvaded by every tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be sacredly preserved under the government of our present sovereign, because his majesty is perfectly informed, that in consequence of their expulsion, his family was chosen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enslave.

It cannot escape your lordship's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the capital were attacked, very fatal consequences ensued. The invasion of the liberties of the nation we have generally seen preceded by attempts on the franchises of the first city in the kingdom, and the shock has spread from the center to the most distant point of the circumference of this wide extended empire. I hope his majesty's goodness will revoke an order, which might perhaps in this light be considered as ominous to the people at large, no less than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a measure only could quiet the alarm, which has already spread too far, and given gloomy apprehensions of futurity.

The privilege, my lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly striking. When his majesty receives on the throne any address, it is read by the proper officer to the king, in the presence of the petitioners. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an answer. If the same address is presented at a levee, or in any other mode, no answer is given. A suspicion may arise, that the address is never heard or read, because it is only received, and immediately delivered to the lord in waiting. If he is tolerably versed in the supple, insinuating arts practised in the magic circle of a court, he will take care never to remind his prince of any disagreeable and disgusting, however important and wholesome truths. He will strangle in its birth the fair offspring of liberty, because its cries might awaken and alarm the parent, and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his most weighty concerns.

Important truths, my lord, were the foundation of the last humble address, remonstrance, and petition to the king, respecting our brave fellow subjects in America. The greatness as well as goodness of the cause, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, justified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing interesting to us as a free and commercial people, the first prin-

ciples of our common liberty, and the immense advantages of the only trade we enjoyed unrivaled by other nations. I greatly regret that your lordship's letter immediately following his majesty's unfavourable answer to the remonstrance, will be considered as a fresh mark of the king's anger against our unhappy brethren, as well as of his displeasure against the faithful citizens of his capital. The livery, possessing the purest intention, the most noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themselves with the appeal to that justice in the sovereign's heart which cannot fail of soon restoring them the royal favour; but the Americans may be driven to despair, unless a merciful Providence should graciously interpose, and change the obdurate hearts of those unjust and wicked ministers, who have been so long permitted by divine vengeance to be a scourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of liberty I am sure will not be remiss in their duty. I doubt not my lord, from the love of your country, and zeal for his majesty's glory, which have equally distinguished your lordship, that the livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, well as your powerful intercession with the king, for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will secure to your lordship the esteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned respect, with which we have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordship's
Most obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILKES

The Right Honourable the Earl of
Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of
the King's Household.

LONDON GAZETTE

St. James's, May 20.

ON Thursday last one of his majesty's electoral messengers arrived from Hanover, with the melancholy account that his majesty Carolina Matilda, queen of Denmark and Norway, died at Zell on the 10th instant, about midnight, of a malignant fever, after an illness of five days, to the great grief of their majesties and all the royal family.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 20, 1771.
Orders for the court's going into mourning on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, for the late queen of Denmark, sister to his majesty's late queen.

The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black shoes, black glazed gloves, and black fans.

Undress, black or dark grey unwatered taffeties.

The men to wear black cloth, with buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain

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long lawn cravats and weepers, black
buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks.

War Office, May 20. His majesty does
not require that the officers of the army
should wear any other mourning, on the
present melancholy occasion, than a black
crape round their left arm, with their uni-
forms.

Admiralty-Office, May 20. His majesty
does not require that the officers of his fleet,
or marines should wear any other mourning,
on the present melancholy occasion, than a
black crape round their left arm with their
uniforms.

May 20, 1775.

*The Earl Marshal's Order for a General
Mourning for the late Queen of Denmark,
Sister to his Majesty.*

In pursuance of his majesty's commands :
these are to give public notice, that it is ex-
pected, that upon the present occasion of the
death of the late queen of Denmark, sister
to his majesty, all persons do put themselves
in decent mourning; the said mourning to
begin upon Wednesday the 24th instant.

SCARBOROUGH, M.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

The vestry of the parish of St. Dunstan in
the West have ordered that the following
sums shall be paid by the churchwardens,
for the most ready assistance by ladders, in
case of fire: for the first three story ladder
raised up, 11. 10s. for the first two story lad-
der, 10s. and 5s. for the first one story ladder.
They have likewise ordered, that a further
sum, to be fixed, at the discretion of the
ward and churchwardens, not exceeding 51.
shall be given for any other effectual assist-
ance in the preservation of life.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

A gentleman in the city has received a let-
ter from Jamaica, which brings advice, that
a Spanish man of war of 74 guns had taken
an armed schooner and two merchant vessels
belonging to Jamaica, and carried them into
the Havannah. This account says, that
Spanish men of war and frigates are continu-
ally making depredations on the English mer-
chant ships in the West-Indies, whom they
punish of what they think proper.

TUESDAY, 9.

A great number of pieces of cannon, of
new construction, so light as to be carried
by a man on horseback, and which carry
from four to seven pounds weight, also
a great number of stands of arms, were ship-
ped in the course of the last week for the use
of the troops in America.

THURSDAY, 11.

Yesterday came on to be heard in the court
of the Duchy of Lancaster at Westminster,
the chancellor and council of the
duchy, assisted by Lord Mansfield and Judge
Hall, and attended by all the leading coun-

sel at the bar, the long contested question be-
tween the crown and the occupiers of the
houses in the precinct of the Savoy in the
Strand; when after a full hearing, the court
decreed the right in favour of the crown.
This question commenced in 1702, when the
Savoy Hospital was dissolved by a decree of
lord keeper Wright; and though it had at
different periods been brought for trial several
times in the court of Exchequer, no final de-
cision of the question was ever had till now;
but by this decree, the right of the crown to
the possessions of the hospital, as parcel of the
Duchy of Lancaster, is firmly established.

SATURDAY, 13.

On Thursday Mr. Justice Aston reported
to the court of King's Bench, his minutes
of the evidence on the trial of five persons,
on the 24th of February last, four of whom
were convicted of a conspiracy and riot, and
the fifth of a riot only, in Covent-Garden
Theatre, on the 18th of November, 1773.
with intent to drive Mr. Macklin from the
stage. Lord Mansfield observed on the na-
ture of the offence, called it a national dis-
grace, and reprobated the conduct of the
parties concerned in it. He said, in the
first stage of the business he had urgently
advised the defendants to make Mr. Macklin
an adequate compensation for the great da-
mage he had sustained; that he then par-
ticularly pointed out as an adviseable measure
the saving of the costs, by putting an end to
the matter at once; that the law expences
were now swelled to an enormous sum, which
sum the defendants had themselves given rise
to, by their want of prudence. Some time
was spent in the court's endeavouring to make
an amicable adjustment of the matter, and
a final conclusion of it. Mr. Colman was
proposed as arbiter-general, which the defen-
dants agreed to, but Mr. Colman declined the
office; at length Mr. Macklin, after recapitu-
lating his grievances, informed the court,
that to shew he was no way revengeful, with
which he had been charged, he would be sa-
tisfied for the defendants to pay his law ex-
pences, to take 100l. worth of tickets on the
night of his daughter's benefit, 100l. worth
on the night of his own benefit, and another
100l. on one of the managers nights, when
he should play; this plan, he observed, was
not formed on mercenary views; its basis was
to give the defendants popularity, and restore
mutual amity. Lord Mansfield paid Mr.
Macklin some compliments on the honoura-
ble complexion and singular moderation of this
proposal; his lordship declared, it did him
the highest credit; that generosity was uni-
versally admired in this country, and there
was no manner of doubt but the public at
large would honour and applaud him for his
lenity; his lordship added further, that not-
withstanding his acknowledged abilities as an
actor, he never acted better in his life than he
had done that day. The proposal was ac-
cepted

accepted by the parties, and the matter was thus ended. During the course of the business Lord Mansfield took occasion to observe, that the right of hissing and applauding in a theatre, was an unalterable right, but that there was a wide distinction between expressing the natural sensations of the mind as they arose from what was seen and heard, and executing a preconcerted design not only to hiss an actor when he was playing a part, but also to drive him from the Theatre, and promote his utter ruin.

Since the above decision, the managers of Covent Garden Theatre have met, and generously agreed to give up their claim to the hundred pounds worth of tickets.

SATURDAY, 20.

A letter from Waterford, dated May 6, says, "Yesterday an express arrived here from Corke to the commanding officer of the 42d regiment, with orders to make out a draft immediately of 14 men, which was accordingly done, and this morning they set off for the above mentioned city, in order to embark on board the transports lately arrived there. We are informed the like number is to be drafted from every regiment at present in this kingdom."

The ships arrived in the river from Greenland bring an account, that the whale fishery will turn out very bad this year, the weather having been so excessively cold that the ice continued much longer than in former years, which has very much damaged the shipping. There are not many vessels that have caught any whales, only a few seals.

MONDAY, 22.

On Saturday a messenger was sent from Lord Rochford's office, with dispatches for the regency of Hanover, relative to the interment of the late queen of Denmark, which it is said will be in the royal vault at Herenhausen, where King George I. lies interred.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Yesterday a wardmote was held before the Lord Mayor, at Ironmongers Hall in Fenchurch street, for the election of an alderman of Aldgate Ward, in the room of the late John Shakespeare, Esq. There were four candidates, viz. William Lee, Esq; late one of the Sheriffs; William Baker, Esq; also late one of the sheriffs of this city; William Townshend, Esq; wine merchant in Lime-street; and Mr. Defanta, cheesemonger, in Leadenhall-Street, one of the common council men of the ward; and this day William Lee, Esq; was declared duly elected.

THURSDAY, 25.

Last Saturday night the Duchess of Kingston arrived at her house at Knightsbridge, from Italy, but left from France, after having been abroad about two years; and yesterday her Grace surrendered herself to the court of King's Bench to answer the charge against

her. Her Grace was bailed by Lord Hilborough and the duke of Newcastle, and to be tried by the peers.

FRIDAY 26.

This day his majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the present session with the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot, in justice to you, forbear to express my entire satisfaction in your conduct, during the course of this important session.

You have maintained, with a firm and steady resolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of parliament, which I shall ever consider as inseparable: you have protected and promoted the commercial interests of my kingdoms; and you have, at the same time, given convincing proofs of your readiness (as far as the constitution will allow you) to gratify the wishes, and remove the apprehensions of my subjects in America; and I am persuaded, that the salutary effects must, in the end, result from measures formed and conducted on such principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied the demand my particular thanks.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that, as well from the general dispositions of other powers, as from the solemn assurances which I have received, I have great reason to expect the continuance of peace: nothing on my part, consistent with the maintenance of the honour and interest of my kingdom, shall be wanting to secure the public tranquillity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy disturbances in some of my colonies have obliged me to propose to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from completing the intended reduction of the establishment of my naval forces. I cannot sufficiently thank you for the cheerfulness and publick spirit with which you have granted the supplies for the several services of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but to use your best endeavours to preserve and cultivate, in your several counties, the same regard for publick order, and the same concernment of their true interests, which has in these times distinguished the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and respected abroad.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament Thursday the 27th of July next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Leeds, May 16.

AN experiment was made a few days ago on the Ipswich road with the plow, which is contrived to throw up the sides of the road in order to lay it high in the middle, which answers beyond any expectation. By this plow more work can be done in a day than by the labour of fifty men.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 29.

FROM the great improvements in agriculture, by the gentlemen and farmers in the three Lothians, and neighbouring counties, particularly in the article of winter-feeding and fattening of cattle, the market of this city is better and cheaper supplied, during the winter and spring seasons, than most other towns in the kingdom. On Wednesday last the fleshers of Edinburgh purchased in the grafs market 66 well-fed noit, from 7l. to 16l. 10s. a head, amounting to 814l. and 162 exceeding fine fat sheep from 18s. to 1l. 11s. 6d. each, amounting to 200l. 2s. Total amount, all paid down in ready money, 1014l. 2s. sterling, exclusive of cattle, sheep, and lambs, bought from the country, extending to about 300l. more.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Boston, March 22.

SINCE the army have found that the season is past for nature's forming a bridge from hence, they become abusive and insulting. They are now finishing their fortifications on the Neck, by picketing on each side. The 16th instant (being recommended by the provincial congress to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer) on the morning of this day, the Society at the West end of Boston, were greatly disturbed by a party of officers and soldiers of the 4th, or king's own regiment. When the people were assembling, they brought two marquee tents, and pitched them within ten yards of the meeting-house; then sent for three drums and three fifes, and kept them beating and playing till service was over.

New York, April 3. By a vessel arrived last Tuesday from North Carolina, we are informed, that many hundreds of the inhabitants in the western counties of North Carolina, have addressed his excellency governor Martin, professing the warmest allegiance to the king and his laws, declaring the greatest detestation of congresses and committees, and offering their service to take the field, and enlist under the royal standard, as soon as called upon.

Phila.

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of condolence of the House of Commons on the death of the King of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that House, for the concern they have expressed in the great loss which has happened in his Majesty by the death of his sister, the Queen of Denmark."

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when they entered upon the business of the marshalmen; after some time it was finally determined in the following manner, viz. that the four under-shalmen who purchased their places shall, in lieu of the perquisites they used to enjoy, have an additional salary of 30l. per ann. to commence from the year 1773 for their lives: and the other two who did not purchase their places, as they have been employed in before the court of aldermen, and executed the business of the office, are to continue at the old salary; that those who shall not be at the disposal of the marshalmen, but as they fall, they shall be supplied of by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council assembled together. After the court broke up, the Lord Mayor nominated the Mansion-House committee at the Mansion-House.

MARRIAGES.

W. Gooch, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Bena-Park, in Suffolk, to Miss Villa Real, daughter and heiress of the late William Real, Esq. of Edwinstow, in Nottinghamshire, and niece to Lady Viscountess Grey.—18. At Hammer-smith, by a special licence, the Right Hon. Frederick Lord Grey, to Miss Methuen, the only daughter of Paul Methuen, Esq. of Cotsham-House in Wiltshire.—25. The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the duke of Newcastle, by a special licence, to the Honourable Miss Conway, daughter of the Earl of Hertford; the ceremony was performed at Lord Hertford's house in Grosvenor-street.—At Halifax in Yorkshire, Mr. Edward Wheelhouse, Broker, of Martins-Le-Grand, to Miss Thyer eldest daughter of Mr. Thyer of Manchester.

DEATHS.

AT her house in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, her grace the Duchess of Montague.—7. The Right Honourable Sophia Lambert, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan, at his house in Sackville-street.—18. At his house at Mile End, John Shakespeare, Esq. alderman of Aldgate.—10. At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. knight of the shire for the county of

Philadelphia, March 29. On Thursday last the select men of the town of Billerica presented a remonstrance to General Gage, complaining, "that on the 8th instant one T. Ditson, an inhabitant of the said town, was tarred and feathered, and very much abused, by a party of his majesty's 47th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Nesbit; we know of no crime this man had been guilty of, unless that of declaring himself a friend to the liberties of this oppressed country."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCORDING to the last advices from Madrid, the warlike preparations making there, are of such a formidable nature, that every body seems alarmed at them. The colonels of all the regiments have received orders to grant no leave of absence to any officers, and to recal all who are from their corps; and it is assured that a fleet from Carthage is ordered to join one at Cadiz, all which it is supposed must have some other meaning than an expedition against the states of Barbary.

The different accounts that have lately appeared in public, regarding the dispositions of many powers, and the augmentation which is daily making of the troops, causes every one to imagine we are at the eve of a war. In Bavaria each regiment of horse is augmenting with 100 men. It is said there will be a camp near Wesel of 50,000 men, and that the Elector Palatine will assemble 12,000 men near Dusseldorp.

On Easter Tuesday there was a terrible disturbance at Dijon, in France, on account of the scarcity and dearth of corn. The market not being sufficiently furnished, the inhabitants revolted, and committed great excesses. They set fire to a farmer's house who had kept his corn up, and would not sell it but at a very high price. The popu-

lace then sacked the house of the intendant and that magistrate was obliged to make his escape. In short, the disorder was so great that the troops were called in, who took 100 of the rioters: at last it grew to such height, and lasted so long, that more than 500 persons were either killed or wounded. As soon as the court knew of this insurrection, they sent some more particular orders thither, and the comptroller general of the finances issued an arret of the council for the suppression of the outrages. Many other excesses have since been committed, and some great personages are suspected of being the instigators of them.

We are told from Venice, that above one thousand inhabitants of the village of Valteline, in the Bressan, assembled lately in a tumultuous manner, on account of the great scarcity of provisions, and went armed to Brescia, where they forcibly broke open and pillaged the publick magazines of corn, also those of some private persons, and carried off with them as much as they were able, without shewing the least sign of fear. So greatly had necessity rendered them desperate.

Letters from Constantinople mention a fact, of which the Ottoman history cannot produce many examples, and proves, though the late war may have cost the Turks a great deal of money, it has taught them how necessary it is to deviate from their ancient customs, and follow the tactics of the other European powers, which they have begun by establishing a military school under the direction of a professor named Kemowand, an Englishman by birth, and who was some years ago in the service of one of the principal powers. He opened his course of studies the 15th of last month. This is a plan of the chevalier Tott's, who, with the above-mentioned professor, is to have the instruction of the scholars; the latter has a pension granted him of 3000 piastres per annum.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

HARLEQUIN on dissipations and paintings—History of Edward and Maria—Probus's observations on a late circular letter—Clerus—The Lists of contestations, &c.—With other favours, were obliged to be deferred to next month.

A Layman wishes to be informed how it is that forms of prayer in christian societies should not be agreeable to the directions given for prayer in Matthew vi. 7-13. John xvi. 23.

The Poem on Alonzar and Hugena—A new Song—An Hymn of gratitude and other poetical favours are received—A. P. E.'s translation of Condaminé's Sermon sans fin in our next.

The Etiquette for court mournings and private mournings, shall be inserted agreeable to our customer's desire.